REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

8,023.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 18[illegible]

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[illegible] of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* [illegible] future be as follow:—

[illegible] Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
[illegible]	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
[illegible]	25	Half-yearly	31
[illegible]	13	Quarterly	16
[illegible]	5	Monthly	6

[illegible] Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
[illegible]	Rs. 54	Per Annum	Rs. 67
[illegible]	29	Half yearly	35
[illegible]	16	Quarterly	26
[illegible]	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

[illegible] advertisement [illegible] counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.

Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „

[illegible] Native Languages, double the above.

[illegible] advertisements [illegible] to be inserted for a considerable [illegible] special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] of two or three lines relating to such matters [illegible] Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants [illegible] Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, [illegible] Lost, Found, &c., &c.

The [illegible] Advertisements belonging to any of these classes [illegible] as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... 1 Re. 0

Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our [illegible] rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied [illegible], or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steamer "ALMORA," 2,568 Tons, 350 H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th October 1874, at 4 p.m.

October 1874.		November 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	24	Leaves Tuticorin	1
[illegible]	25	„ Colombo	2
[illegible]	25	„ Galle	3
[illegible]	26	„ Negapatam	6
[illegible]	26	„ Madras	8
[illegible]	27	„ Coconada	10
[illegible]	28	„ Vizagapatam	11
[illegible]	28	„ Bimlipatam	11
[illegible]	29	„ Calingapatam	12
[illegible]	30	„ Gopaulpore	13
[illegible]	30	„ False Point	14
[illegible]	31	Arrives at CALCUTTA	16

Cargo for [illegible] and Calcutta can be booked by the Steamers [illegible] or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle [illegible] Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which [illegible].

[illegible] Soerabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Ponti[illegible] and Moluccas Islands, [illegible] go forward by [illegible] and Netherlands India S. N. Com[illegible].

N.B.—[illegible] will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

[illegible] Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Baghdad, [illegible] the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation [illegible].

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and [illegible] KHEIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The [illegible], 1,683 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd October [illegible].

1874.		November 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave BUSREH	11
[illegible]	25	„ Mahomerah	11
[illegible]	28	„ Fao	11
[illegible]	30	„ Bushire	13
[illegible] Nov.	1	„ Linga	18
[illegible]	3	„ Bunder Abbas	20
[illegible]	5	„ Muscat	21
[illegible]	6	„ Gwadur	23
[illegible]	7	„ Kurrachee	27
[illegible]	7	Arrive BOMBAY	30

N.B.—[illegible] will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, [illegible], and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, [illegible].

The [illegible]SHMERE, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd October 1874, at [illegible].

The [illegible] PENANG, 688 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander, J. Laxan, will [illegible] on MONDAY, the 26th October 1874, at [illegible] Veraval, Porebunder, and C. Mandvie.

The [illegible] BHEER, 702 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. [illegible], despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th October [illegible].

[illegible] Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ZANZIBAR, DIRECT [illegible] RENGE TO COMORO, MAYOTTE, NO[illegible], MOJUNGA IN MADAGASCAR, CONNECTING AT ZANZIBAR WITH THE STEAMER [illegible] UNION COMPANY FOR MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL, AND CAPE TOWN.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the s.s. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 150 H.P., Commander R. J. Storr, as above, on MONDAY, the 26th October 1874, at 4 p.m.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, [illegible] September 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

[illegible] of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	38	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9 10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (tranship-ment at Genoa)	52	35	14 10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above [illegible] years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"[illegible]" to sail on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

"[illegible]" to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible] having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Joint-Stock Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also appreciated [illegible] in India. Looking to the great and [illegible] Native Railway Passengers on the two [illegible] of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., [illegible] the privilege of advertising in their own [illegible] the publication of their announcement at [illegible] means of extending their business.

[illegible] ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND [illegible] by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Rail[illegible], Placards exhibited at the different [illegible] every day becoming more and more [illegible] the Advertising business to the [illegible].

[illegible] can select the Stations, on either line, at which [illegible] Placards posted, and may advertise for any [illegible] may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on [illegible] moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a [illegible] means now offered of making announce[illegible] to the Public.

[illegible] according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

S.S. BOKHARA,	2,932 Tons,	October 28th	to Southampton.
S.S. VENETIA,	2,726	„ November 2nd.	
TRAVANCORE,	1,900	„ „ 9th,	to Southampton.
S.S. HINDOSTAN,	3,113	„ „ 16th.	

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—"Messina, Naples, Leghhorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York."

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th October 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 3rd Nov. 1874, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "BANGALORE, 2,063 tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain W. [illegible], R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying [illegible] Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 31st Oct. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th October 1874.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. [illegible], will leave on FRIDAY, the 23rd October, at 5 p.m., for undernoted Ports:—Hurnee, Rutnaghiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa (Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE ROOPCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Manockchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Chullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Moharee Street at Mahim.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Manocverbai, widow of the late Gungadass Vithaldass, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Wasantrao Balmacund.

All that piece or parcel of land known and commonly called by the name of Ghorwany, together with the plantation of cocoanuts and other trees now standing and grown thereon, and the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of and fronting the Moharee Street, at Mahim, in the sub district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 567, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 57, containing by admeasurement 1216 4 9th square yards or thereabouts, and on or towards the east by the oart of Manockbai widow of Bomanjee, on the west by the public passage, on the north partly by the oart of the said Manockbai widow, and partly by the public passage, and on the south by a public thoroughfare and which were formerly and are now in the occupation of Balmacund Abbaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

10 Cases White Nansooks.

6 „ Print white ground.

8 „ T. Red Handkerchiefs.

An Invoice of Mechanical Toys, consisting of crying babies, ducks, dogs, cats, squirrels, rabbits, baloons, large and small panorama balls, &c.

A Harmonium expressly by Soundy & Co., in good order.

By order of the Administrator General, sundry effects of the late Peston ee Edulji Shroff, consisting of cooking and household utensils, articles of furniture, wearing apparel, gold and silver jewellery, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES in Edulji Nowrojee Road, at Lower Colaba, near the Bazaar.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on TUESDAY next, the 27th day of October at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, the undermentioned valuable properties belonging to the estate of the late Pestonjee Edulji Shroff, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of ground together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Edulji Nowrojee Road at Lower Colaba without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1[illegible] square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 191, and bounded on the north by the house of Cutrio de Rozario, on the south by a public passage, on the [illegible] by a passage and on the west by the public road.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Edulji Nowrojee Road, at Lower Colaba, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 187 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 192, and bounded on the north by the public passage, on the south and west by the public passage, and on the east [illegible].

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of plan and documents application may be made to the undersigned a week before the day of sale.

FOR SALE by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th, and THURSDAY, the 19th day of November 1874, at No. 183, Malabar Hill, the property of Surgeon General W. Thom.

Elegant carved blackwood and other household furniture, plate, Mappin's best cutlery and plateware, cut and straw stem glassware, crockery from Daniell, Winton, and Phillips, consisting of large dinner service, breakfast and dinner services in basket pattern, also a handsome dessert service with velvet covered stands, for the dishes, and tea and coffee services of the celebrated Limoges ware, handsome large centre-piece and candelabra to match, with a few ornaments from the celebrated potteries of Winton and the Whatcombe Company, pictures in oil and water colour with some of the best chromos ever executed, a beautiful-toned piano, a large number of plants in tubs and pots. Catalogues will be printed, and the property will be on view one week before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few boxes very superior Brandy imported by a gentleman for use direct from Messrs. Rhodes and Co., London.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd October 1874.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular use* in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON, And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDed at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address). Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS. ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 10, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference to a Firm in England.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION, PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE,

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength, and weight are increased, the digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,

SAVORY AND MOORE, 143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The best and safest remedy for

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
CONSUMPTION (Incipient),
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Agents for Bombay.—TREACHER & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CONNON MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the COMMITTEE will be held on SATURDAY, at noon, in the *Bombay Gazette* Office, to receive a Statement of Accounts from the Secretaries and decide on the appropriation of the money.

The few Subscribers who have not yet paid the amounts for which they put down their names are requested to do so without delay, so that the Accounts may be closed this week.

J. M. MACLEAN, T. BLANEY, } Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, 21st October 1874.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 80 per SHARE (being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum) will be PAID to the Shareholders of the Company, whose names stood on the Register on 20th instant, on and after the 27th idem, on production of the Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st October 1874.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Hummum Street, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of November 1874, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet, made up to the 30th September 1874.

2nd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 23rd OCTOBER to the 6th NOVEMBER (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. E. MITCHELL & Co., Secretaries and Agents.

11, Hummum Street, Bombay, 22nd October 1874.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL IS OPEN.—Mr. [illegible] begs to inform Visitors to Matheran, that he has built a very Spacious Bungalow attached to the Hotel, which, besides the advantage of a comfortable accommodation, presents a beautiful and distinct view of Bombay. There are three separate Bungalows, besides the above, which are commodious and very convenient for Families.

TERMS—MODERATE.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, an experienced English NURSE. Apply to "N.," Poorundhur, Poona.

WANTED, a CLERK. He must be able to write neatly and quickly, and be accurate at figures. Apply to "A. A. A.," Office of this Paper.

A Married Couple WANTS ACCOMMODATION between this and Christmas for a year or more. Terms Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 a month. Full particulars to S. A. F. E.

OTHELLO, a thorough-bred Black Australian, rising three years. Apply to LAFOND BROTHERS, Girgaum Road.

FORT.—BOARD and LODGING for FOUR BACHELORS, Rs. 85 per month. Address "O. P.," *Gazette* Office.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY, BY INHALATION OF PURE NITROUS OXIDE OR LAUGHING GAS.

DR. C. F. KHORY, Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, has prepared the above named Gas, which, he saw, during his late visit to England, daily used in the Dental Hospital in London, with perfect ease and safety. It is superior to Chloroform, inasmuch as it renders the person insensible in about two or three minutes, and the effect [illegible] three minutes, during [illegible] period the painful tooth can be extracted [illegible] any bad effects remaining afterwards.

Persons desirous of taking the Gas are requested to make appointments a day previously, at No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

BROACH COTTON COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 o'clock, to receive the views of the Shareholders on—

1.—A proposition to erect a Spinning and Weaving Mill at Broach in connection with the Company, in terms of the Prospectus circulated amongst the Shareholders, and dated 23rd September last.

2.—Or, in the event of the non-approval of the above, a proposition to divide each of the present Shares, having Rs. 1,000 paid up, into 4 Shares with Rs. 250 paid up.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

5,000 RUPEES SECURITY.—The ADVERTISER, aged 32 years, with 14 years' experience, and at present holding a situation of trust and responsibility, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT, either as BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDING CLERK, CIVIL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER, or GENERAL and MANAGING AGENT, from and after the 1st Proximo. First Class Testimonials and the highest references given. Apply to "B.A., L.C.E.," Care of the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

21st September 1874.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of HARRISON BROS.' Best PLATED WARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

DAVE CARSON'S BENGALEE BABOO and other SONGS, in one Book. One Rupee, 1[illegible] by post for Stamps.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 20, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

NB.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO., 4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5 by 3 1/4 inch:

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 46

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

"THE TERAI HAT." A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES. Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

MESSRS. ANDRE, HATTERS, 157, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," highly recommended by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL MAYO. The Right Honourable EARL WICKLOW. Col. H. RAMSAY, Commissioner of Kumaon, N.W. Provinces. Lieut.-Col. THOS. BAUGH, Almorah, N. W. Provinces. Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.

Forwarded retail post free to any part of India, price 23s. 6d.

Trade Orders promptly attended to.

SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,

O. T. BURNE,

Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK. IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches,	Institutions,	Halls,
Schools,	Conservatories,	Corridors,
Clubs,	Vestibules,	Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES. Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles, Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (Limited) Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire ENGLAND.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MARINE LINES.—TO LET, or FOR SALE, a PUCCA-BUILT BUNGALOW, containing Dining and Drawing Rooms, 3 Bed Rooms, 4 Dressing Rooms, 4 Bath Rooms, Pantry, Godown, usual Stabling and Out-houses. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of the Printer.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (250) per Share on the Shares of the above Company, has THIS DAY been made, and is payable at Messrs. Volkart Brothers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on or before MONDAY, the 26th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

CAWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA, Agent.

Bombay, 6th October 1874.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of [illegible] declared at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held TO-DAY, will be PAYABLE at the Company's Office, on and after MONDAY, next, the 26th instant, to the Shareholders whose names appeared on the Register on the [illegible] instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,

COWASJEE EDULJEE PATEL, Secretary.

Bombay, 13th October 1874.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 22nd October 1874, at 2 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, Hornby Row, No. 9, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet, ending 30th June 1874.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are re-eligible.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

અલારખીઆ ભાઈ સેવજી

[illegible] ALLARAKHIA BHOY SEWJEE, Secretary and Agent.

Bombay, 10th October 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... „	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... Rs.	2,000,000
THE RHENISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL „	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).

The Gentleman holding powers from the Manchester Board has arrived, and the Share List of the above Company will be closed in Bombay on or before the 31st October.

It is proposed to allot the Shares in accordance with the order of the dates in which applications have been made.

Forms of Application and Prospectuses may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 3 Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

A Copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the Offices of the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. CHALK and TURNER, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For [illegible] TWELVE Different [illegible] RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES .... Rs. 150-150 ONLY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CUMROODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor.—Chairman.

RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.

PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

SOLICITOR.

ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

This Company confers on the Assured substantial Advantages with Economical Management, and is the *only* Company that *prohibits* amalgamation.

The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by appointment.

E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon, Marine Lines, 2 to 5 p.m.

JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D., Fort George, (Acting).

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADSURREE, Esq., M.R.C.S., Cowasjee Patell Street, 2 to 5 p.m.

SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M., No. 632 Breach Candy Road, 2 to 5 p.m.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

The Directors beg to direct particular attention to their NEW and IMPORTANT FEATURES as explained in the Prospectus. It is believed that so perfect a system of Assurance on life is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Company whatever.

Intending Assurers or Investors are invited to compare Rates and Features with those of any other Company.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, and AGENCIES, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.

HAMILTON AND CO., JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS In Ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy of India, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, *Hummum Street, Bombay*,

Have just received a further supply of

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

	Rs.		Rs.
SILVER MUGS, richly gilt inside, and handsomely chased or engraved	30	to	70
„ ditto, and in morocco case	35	to	120
„ and sets of Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases	20	to	100
„ ditto, ditto combined, in case	54	to	180
„ BOWL AND SPOON, in cases	100	to	170
„ FEEDING BOTTLES	30	to	4[illegible]
„ PAP BOATS	16	to	28
SILVER Corals and Bells with Whistle	11	to	50
CORAL NECKLACES AND SLEEVE TIES, with gold clasps, 2 and 3 rows	25	to	50
MUSICAL BOXES, especially made for children	6	to	20

MORE EXPENSIVE SETS MADE TO ORDER.

Solid Gold sets of knife, fork, and spoon ... Rs. 200 to 350.

Ditto sets of knife, fork, spoon, and mug ... „ 550 to 800.

CASHMERE WORK.

A large supply of this beautiful silver work just to hand, consisting of claret-jugs, salvers, goblets, mugs, muffineers, &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN CARRIAGE AND PALANQUEEN CLOCKS.

Carriage Clocks of very best finish, chiming quarters and half hours on sweet toned gongs, compensation balance, and all the latest improvements, in morocco cases, Rs. 165.

The Army and Navy Clocks, and Time-pieces, Rs. 55 to Rs. 95.

Carriage Time-pieces, exactly the same in appearance as the above Clocks, but without striking movement, Rs. 59.

The Mignonette or Lilliputian Carriage Clock, standing 3 inches in height, and going for 8 days. A very attractive novelty, and forming a charming adjunct to a Lady's Boudoir. It possesses a lever movement of exquisite finish, with compensation balance, in richly gilt or enamelled case, and with neat outer velvet or morocco case, Rs. 80 to 180.

Sketches and designs of Race Plate, Rifle and Regatta Cups, sent post free on application.

Catalogues and Price Lists post free on Application.

HAMILTON & Co.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PERFECT-FITTING SHIRTS.

NEW & CHOICE MATERIALS FOR THE COMING SEASON.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH—All the new patterns in this favourite Material, which is cool, shrinkless, and absorbent	Six for 36	0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. Neat Stripes or Spots, the latest designs, fast colour	Six for 28	0	31 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC with Collars attached: a strong useful Shirt	Six for 22	8	25 0
BEST LONGCLOTH, fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs, with the new plain Military Front, for Indian Washing	Six for 28	0	31 0
FINE LONGCLOTH, Cambric Front and Cuffs, made as above	Six for 2[illegible]	8	25 0
SILK and WOOL. This quality is the best made, and rarely obtained in this country, neat, plain colours or Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk	Six for 32	0	[illegible] 0
WOVE or FANCY PRINTED FLANNELS. The Best Goods manufactured, a large choice for selection, thoroughly shrunk	Six for 19	0	[illegible] 0
DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered fronts	From	7 8	8 8

GENT'S THREE-FOLD LINEN COLLARS, with extra Deep Turned Edges for Indian Washing.

Pall Mall, Strand, Haymarket, Stand-up	6 0	7 0
The Dux, Harford, Stand-up, Turned Corner	6 0	7 0
The Military Special Mess Collar	6 0	7 0
Shakespeare, West-End, Turned Down	6 0	7 0
The West-End, the Dux } Made with neat Cambric, attached for wear with Wool Shirts	6 8	7 8
Best Linen Cuffs (False)	11 0	12 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, 23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

IMPORTER OF CHEROOTS, CIGARS, AND TOBACCOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF EXCEPTIONALLY FINE MANILLA CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

		Rs. a.
CIGARS, No. 1 per 1,000	Rs.	90 0
CHEROOTS, No. 1 per 1,000	„	90 0
CABALLEROS, in Boxes of 125, per Box	„	17 0
VEGUEROS do. do. do.	„	18 0
"PRINCESSA" CIGARS, No. 2 per 1,000	„	45 0
"CAVITES" CIGARS, No. 2 per 1,000	„	65 0
Do. in Boxes of 100	„	7 0
"CAVITE ESMERADO" CIGARS per 1,000	„	85 0
Ditto ditto per Box of 200	„	18 0
Do. do. CHEROOTS Extra fine Quality per 1,000	„	80 0
"FORTIN" CIGARS, No. 2 per 1,000	„	50 0
Do. do. in Boxes of 100	„	5 8
Do. CHEROOTS No. 2 per 125	„	6 12

Mr. NEUBERG has been able to secure the importation of genuine Manilla Cigars, of the finest qualities, through experienced Agents in Manilla.

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS AND CIGARS, OF SELECTED TOBACCO, SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR J. NEUBERG.

		Rs. a.
No. 1	Per 1,000	25 0
No. 2	„	22 0
No. 3	„	18 0
MANILLA SHAPE	„	21 0
HAVANNAH SHAPE	„	24 0

The above are packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100 and of 250.

THE WELL-KNOWN FAVOURITE PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS, PREPARED UNDER SPECIAL SUPERINTENDENCE FROM THE FINEST TOBACCO.

		Rs. a.
"INDIANA" CIGARS No. 1 ... Per 1,000		22 0
Do. do. ... Per Box of 250		6 0
Do. do. ... „ 100		2 8
Do. do. ... No. 2 per 1,000		20 0
Do. do. ... Per Box 250		5 8
"LONG" CHEROOTS ... per 1,000		18 0
Do. do. ... Per Box of 250		5 0

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

			Rs. a.
DAWSON'S MUSTER	No. 1	Per 1,000	15 0
Do. do.	PRIME	„	18 0
THOMPSON'S do.	do.	„	18 0
Do. do.	No. 1	„	15 0
MADURA No. 1	PRIME	„	24 0
Do. „ 2	do.	„	18 0
Do. „ 3	do.	„	15 0

LATEST IMPROVEMENT.

DAWSON'S MUSTER PRIME SELECTED.

	Rs. a.
PACKED in Cedarwood Boxes of 100 per 1,000	20 0
Do. per Box of 100	2 4

THOMPSON'S MUSTER PRIME SELECTED.

	Rs. a.
PACKED in Cedarwood Boxes of 100 per 1,000	20 0
Do. per Box of 100	2 4

In adopting the plan of packing the above in small Boxes, Mr. NEUBERG believes that the measure will tend considerably to their EFFECTIVE MATURING, besides reducing the waste occurring during transit, through abrasion &c., to a minimum. The attention of Mofussil Consumers is respectfully invited to the advantages which this mode of packing ensures, and the favour of Trial Orders solicited.

A PARCEL OF SPLENDID HAVANNA SHAPED, TRICHINOPOLIES.

		Rs. a.
"PRINCIPES" per 1,000		20 0
Do. Box of 100		2 4
REGALIAS ELEGANTE per 1,000		25 0
Do. do. Box of 100		3 0

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in bringing these Brands prominently to notice, as he is confident they have only to be tried to be thoroughly appreciated.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

OFFICE	Per 1,000	Rs. 12 0
BURMAH	„	„ 13 0
BABINGTON	„	„ 15 0
SEDANS	„	„ 17 0
LEISURE HOURS	„	„ 18 0
DOLLY VARDENS	„	„ 22 0

MR. NEUBERG, being anxious to supply his Constituents with the very best Cigars at Moderate Prices, has engaged Agents in the Tobacco-growing Districts of considerable experience, with whose co-operation he trusts to bring the manufacture of Indian Cigars to the highest perfection of which they are susceptible.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO THE TRADE AND PURCHASERS OF LARGE QUANTITIES.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Orders for Manilla, Trichinopoly and Pondicherry Cheroots and Cigars of not less than 10,000 can be executed from Bond at considerably Reduced Prices, thus saving the Bombay Octroi Duty.

TOBACCOS.

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S CELEBRATED TOBACCOS.

GOLDEN LEAF, BIRD'S EYE, in ½ lb. Tins	Rs. 4	0 per lb.
SMOKING MIXTURE ditto	ditto „	5 0 „
STOCK EXCHANGE MIXTURE ditto	„	5 0 „
HONEY DEW VIRGINIA ditto	„	5 0 „

THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCOS.

BIRD'S EYE, in ½ lb. Tins	Rs. 3 0 per lb.
SMOKING MIXTURE	„ 3 8 „
LATAKIA	„ 3 8 „
IMPERIAL MIXTURE	„ 3 8 „

WILLS' BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE, in 1 lb. Tins, Rs. 4 per lb.

COPE'S CELEBRATED RIFLE-CAKE TOBACCO, MILD ROSE-BUD BRAND.

AMERICAN TOBACCO, OF THE FINEST BRAND.

SPONGE CAKE NATURAL LEAF ... per lb.	Rs. 3 0
GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW ... „	„ 2 8
CAVENDISH ... „	„ 1 8

CIGARETTES OF BEST TURKISH TOBACCO.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF REAL MEERSCHAUM PIPES, BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM VIENNA.

BRIARWOOD PIPES, OF ASSORTED PATTERNS. ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLAY PIPES.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	Rs. 30	per doz.	qts.
Laubenheimer	„ 15	„	„
Steinwein	„ 20	„	„
Liebfraumilch	„ 20	„	„
CLARETS—Chateau de Franda	„ 14	„	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„	„
Chateau Lafite	„ 28	„	„
Vray Canon	„ 18	„	„

STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE—Rs. 5 per doz. Quarts, in 4 doz. Casks.

Do. do. Rs. 3 per doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Casks.

CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per Case of 1 doz. qts.

Ditto „ 26 „ 2 doz. pts.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

CASH PRICES OF WINES, &c.

Fine Sherry .... Rs.	18, 22, 25
Very Superior Old Sherry	28, 36
Choice Old Sherry	28, 32, 36
Fine Old Manzanilla	30
Good Port, recently bottled	18
Fine Port	27
Superior Old Port	32
Fine Old Madeira	32
Fine Pale Marsala	16

Fine Moselle .... Rs.	20, 24, 27, 38
Superior Sparkling Moselle	30, 32, 32
Fine Hock	16, 22-8, 24, 25, 27
Very Superior Hock	30, 36, 40
Superior Sparkling Hock	32, 40
Finest Champagne	36, 42
Claret	[illegible]
Fine Claret	[illegible]
Very Superior Claret	25, 30
Burgundy	18, 2[illegible], 24, 28
Fine Sparkling Burgundy	[illegible]
Sauternes	18, 24, 30
Chablis	16

Choice Old Brandy .... Rs.	27
Fine Pale Brandy	20, 24
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	20
London Gin	16
Scotch and Irish Whiskey	18, 20
Finest Old Hollands Geneva	13-8, 24

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, a Broadwood Walnut Boudoir Grand PIANOFORTE, full compass, property of an Officer leaving Bombay. Price moderate. Apply to Messrs. JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

Also, 1 Breech-loading Double Barrel Pin Cartridge Gun, by T. Murcott.

2 Breech-loading Pin Fire Rifles, by Tipping and Lawden.

1 Double Barrel Muzzle-loader Rifle, by W. J. Rigby.

1 Double Barrel Muzzle-loader Gun, by Purdy.

For any information regarding the above and selling apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE, WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW, MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

ROWLAND AND CO, SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

[illegible] 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY, AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY. —Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothing, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED, 1st OF JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO., LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	13 [illegible]
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent. on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA!

SEASON 1874!!

MESSRS. STIRLING & CULBARD, TEA DEPOT, UMRITSUR, PUNJAB,

OFFER to MERCHANTS, MESSES, HOTELS, and other LARGE CONSUMERS, KANGRA VALLEY TEA, on MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. They are Agents in Umritsur for the celebrated Byjnath, Baree, Mountsomerset, Monsimbul, and Burnbrae Plantations, and have on hand a LARGE STOCK of TEA from various other Gardens in the Valley.

WHOLESALE RATES ON APPLICATION.

1st October 1874.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS Free, on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,

Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, (Late A. B. Savory & Sons), MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS, 11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, ... 5s. 10d. per oz.

Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ... 6s. 0d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

			s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6	0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6	0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 „	at 6	0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6	0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at 6	0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 „	at 6	0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „	at 6	0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons				2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at 6	0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				1 5 0
				£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;

Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;

Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;

Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms. Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chow's Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Ho[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 21st OCTOBER, 1874.

NO TELEGRAM of to-day's date has come in up to the time of going to press.

Reuter's message of yesterday afternoon reports the Liverpool Cotton market as closing dull, Surats heavy, the day's sales being only 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats, prices being unchanged.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester were said to be quiet but steady, at unchanged quotations. Coffee was firm at an improvement of 1s. 6d. per cwt in Mid Plantation Ceylon, and 6d. in Good Ord. Native and Mysore. Seeds and Cocoanut Oil are unaltered.

A further withdrawal of £470,000 from the Bank of England is advised for Alexandria, making £529,000 taken out since last return, and to all appearance an advance in the Bank rate again on Thursday seems very probable. At the same time, it is quite possible that a considerable sum may have gone into the Bank in the shape of coin from the provinces, in which case, and seeing an end to the withdrawals for Egypt, the directors might possibly see fit to make no alteration, as there is evidently no demand to speak of, at present, for ordinary trade purposes.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has been almost nothing done. Rates for 6 months' sight paper are a shade firmer under the expectation of dearer money in London, but otherwise there is no change. We quote:—

		per rupee.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10 1-32d.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10 7-16d.	,,
Credits, 6 ,, ,,	1s. 10 5-8d.	,,
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 11-16d.	,,

On Calcutta no transactions are reported, offers to draw 65 days' sight at 99⅞ having failed to lead to business. FOR GOVERNMENT PAPER there are no buyers, nor on the other hand is there any pressure to sell, and rates are quite nominal, say—Fours Rs. 103; Fours and a half Rs. 104; Fives and a half Rs. 109½.

The SHARE MARKET has been quiet but steady without notable fluctuation in values of any description.

IN COTTON there has been no business done. Dealers continue to hold out for previous prices, which buyers in the face of the decline, which has, and is, taking place in Liverpool, are unable to pay. Arrivals from up-country are again small, only 1,565 bales for four days.

FREIGHTS are quite unchanged in every way, £2-2-6 being still the quotation for ready, £2-10 to £2-11-3 for January, and £2-12-6 for February shipment.

PIECE GOODS are in fair request both in the bazaar and from first hands, but there is no change in prices.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value p.sh.	Paid p.	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates pre Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	142½
10,000	500	375	15 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	615
[illegible]	1,000	all	8 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,200 nom
30,000	25	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	230
40,000	481	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
15,000	250	125	5 p.ct	National Bank of India	118 nl
[illegible]	25	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	[illegible]

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]	1,250	all	15	Alexandra Spinning	1,425
[illegible]	2,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	3,175
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,410
900	1,000	all	20 p.c	Bombay United	1,375
[illegible]	150	110	10*	Broach Mills	265
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Colaba Spinning	1,125
[illegible]	1,000	all	10 p.c	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,755
[illegible]	1,250	all	12½ p.c	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,265
1,500	1,000	all	11½ p.c	Great Eastern	1,450
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,350
[illegible]	1,000	all	11½ p.c	Jivraj Balloo Mills	1,350
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	Khandeish Spinning	1,325
[illegible]	1,250	1,000	[illegible]	Madras Spinning	1,350
350	1,000	850	65 p.c	Madras U. Spinning	1,279
1,000	1,000	all	[illegible]	Manockji Petit's	1,460
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Spinning	1,425
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	240*	Oriental	840
600	1,250	250	[illegible]	Prince of Wales Spinning	290
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	150 p.c	Soonderdas Spinning	1,515
[illegible]	1,000	250	3¼ p.c	Do. do. 1/4 shares	410

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	118 3 0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	247
£20	109 1 3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	128
£20	43 10 2	do.	Ditto	[illegible]
£100	100	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,810
£18	106 3 1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 66	Colaba Land Co.	1,350
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	146
750	2,000	2,000	20 p.c	Mazagon Land	4,340
5,000	1,000	all	15 p.c	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	840

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,550
300	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
100	500	all	18 p.ct	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	2,000	750	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	1,010
750	1,000	300 00	[illegible]	Alfred Mills Co.	1,100
152	2,000	11,000	150 p.c	Apollo Press Co.	4,100
200	2,500	all	[illegible]	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co	2,000
250	2,000	all	100 p.c	Bombay Press Co.	1,300
200	500	all	50 p.c	Do New	475
300	1,000	1,000	35 p.c	Broach Cotton Co	550
110	1,500	[illegible]	17 p.c	Carwar Company	700
500	1,500	all	70 p.c	Colaba Press Co.	1,500 xd.
350	2,000	all	20 p.c	East India Press Co.	2,600
150	5,000	all	Rs. 225	Fort Press Co.	4,300
300	2,000	2,000	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	250
245	500	all	100 p.c	French Press Co	425
400	5,000	1,466	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co.	450
200	400	35	60 p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	490
600	2,000	5000	[illegible]	Nicol Press Manf. Co., Ld	1,200
120	2,500	750	130 p.c	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
2[illegible]	1,000	all	200 p.c	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,800
400	850	750	45 p.c	Scinde Press Co.	480
100	1,000	750	12½ 75	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
100	1,500	1,250	Rs. 500	Victoria Press, Madras	800
170	850	all	12 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	all	100 p.c	Volkart's United Press Co.	550

* Per share for the half year.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA, RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 17th October 1874.

Open 428¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	36,806	0	0
Merchandize	43,282	0	0
Telegraph	441	0	0
Total Rs.	80,529	0	0

Corresponding week in October 1874.

Open 411¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	52,463	0	0
Merchandise	45,146	0	0
Electric Telegraph	315	0	0
Earth Trains	463	0	0
Total Rs.	98,387	0	0
Decrease Rs.	17,858	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship ANNIE FESH, 1,496 tons, Captain D. Hoffses, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Cutch (October 17th) with a general cargo and one hundred and ninety-five deck passengers.

THE BARQUE MERCIA, 347 tons, Captain G. Gibson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Mauritius (September 17th) with a cargo of 7,601 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Adam Sedick.

THE s. s. DUKE OF ARGYLL, from London, 16th Sept., arrived in Madras roads at noon on Monday from Colombo, where she was detained two days. The vessel started for Calcutta shortly after landing the following passengers for Madras.—Misses S. H. Winscom, M. H. Dinwerden, M. T. Smith, J. L. Smith, and Kearns, Mrs. Burrowes and child, Mrs. Pearson, Messrs. Burrowes, Pearson and R. Hall.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Pearl (s)	Doert	Cutch, Oct 17.
21	Mercia	Gibson	Mauritius, Sept 17.
21	Trevanion	Whitley	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Halisemani	Thomson	Rangoon.
	Fatt. Islamo	Jacobi	Damaun.

The ship Annie Fesh, Hoffses, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessel were entered out for loading yesterday:—Senator Coconada, to Zanzibar, &c. Venus Pearl, to Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
17	Sirius (s)	Collin	Liverpool, Sept. 11.
	Scotia (s)	Hart	Camorta, Oct 10.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
17	Maida (s)		
	Carlew (s)		

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 19 Duke of Argyll (s) ...... London via Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Pernambuco s, 13 casks led pipes, E Adumjee; 2 hogsheads claret, Killick, Nixon and Co; 242 bundles bar iron, Tyebally Essafally.

FROM LONDON.

Ethiopia s, 20 barrels resin, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

Carmarthenshire, 25 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Lorne s, 15 cases beer, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 26 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan; 50 kegs shots, The I. A and A Co; 2 casks fuse and 75 casks D E powder, Heptoola Allybhoy and Co; 13 packages papers, Bhicoo Sazba and Co; 10 cases cheese, J S Mahomed; 9 cases clocks, Sorabjee Dossabhoy; 50 cases candles, B W Pattock and Co; 9 cases sulphuric acid, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 7 cases sewing machines, D. Merwanjee and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 121 boxes brandy, Jeewajee Ruttonjee's Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Burdigala, 75 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Parsee s, 9 bales hides and skins, Remtoola Goolam Mahomed; 51 bales wool, B. I. S. N. Co.; 44 bales wool, Hurridas Gangjee; 27 bales wool, Mahomed Corjee; 124 bales cotton, Oowajee Kessowdas; 30 bales wool, Valubdas Wudravondas, 10 bales hides, Khanbhoy Sukoorbhoy.

Marian Moore, 24 cwts. rope, Ardaseer Burjorjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bokara s, 12 cases shawls and 1 case China work, Sewnathroy Ganalall, 624 cwts. teel seed and 775 cwts. linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.; 125 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 9 bundles shawls, David Sassoon and Co.; 13 cases peacock feathers, Hassun Noor Mahomed; 6 cases fishmaws, Alladin Babool; 13 cases fishmaws, Mahomed Allana.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s, 150 bags coffee, P. and O. Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s, 100 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co.; 7,999½ cwts. wheat, Volkart Brothers; 23 tins castor oil, G. Gratdona.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia s, 700 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s, 2,030 cwts. wheat, Alseu, Riebe and Co.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 21st October, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 84, rain-fall 2 cents.

CARWAR, 21st October, 4 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind southwest, thermometer 83, barometer 29·94, rain-fall 48 cents.

MANGALORE, 21st October, 10-55 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer maximum 82, minimum 73, wet-bulb 74, barometer 29·89, rain-fall 2 inches, 47 cents.

TUTICORIN, 21st October, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind east, thermometer 84, barometer 29·79.

VINGORLA, 21st October, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west mild, thermometer 85, rain-fall 30 cents.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COLONEL C. W. WALKER, Staff Corps, Superintendent Gaekwar's Contingent, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from the date of departure in November next.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 21.

Jacob, Captain, Staff Corps, P. W. D., to rejoin, to Jeypoor.

Randall, Lieut., 49th Regt., to rejoin, to Mhow.

Houghton, Colonel, 3rd Regt. N. I., to join, to Ahmedabad.

Graham, Quarter Master, R. A., on leave, to Matheran.

Henn, Lieut., Royal Engineers, from leave, to Kirkee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday till further notice.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The Latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co's, POONA, price [illegible] The [illegible] EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

OLDHAM—October 20th, the wife of Captain G. W. Oldham, R. E., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMERON—October 17th, at Umballa, the wife of Major Aylmer Cameron, V. C., of a daughter.

HICKIE—October 18th, at Kanauj, near Agra, the wife of Mr. C. J. Hickie, of a son.

MACDONALD—October 16th, at 24, Hill's Lane, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. K. S. Macdonald, Free Church Mission, of a son.

DEATHS.

BROCK—October 12th, at Barrackpore, Marion, the wife of the Revd. William Brock, Chaplain of Barrackpore, aged 25 years.

CREWE—October 17th, at Tellicherry, Eliza, wife of H. Crewe, Esq., aged 30 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1874.

IT would be interesting to learn how much of the sickness, if not mortality, in British regiments out here is due to big brigades. A big brigade, we should explain for the enlightenment of the uninitiated, means in military phraseology the exercise of all the troops present in any garrison or cantonment, and is, in a word, a field day on a grand scale, with generally speaking an enormous consumption of blank cartridges, shoe leather, cold water, and brandy and soda for those who can get it. The great Duke of Wellington once said that if ten thousand men were massed in Hyde Park it would puzzle any General Officer in the service to get them into Piccadilly again; and our Brigadiers of to-day seem to be very much the same type of men as those of old: that is to say, they can do nothing without room, and plenty of it. Thus it happens that when some General Officer desires to exercise a few regiments and batteries of Artillery he must find some great *maidan* or plain on which to manœuvre the troops, and, as prairies suited to his purpose are not to be found in the immediate vicinity of stations or garrisons, it becomes necessary to give the troops under arms a long and harrassing march before they reach the place of exercise, and another, on the termination of the manœuvre, back to cantonments again. Only those who have witnessed the extreme state of exhaustion produced in the ranks by these marches and manœuvres together can understand the severity of the exercise, and it is more than probable that the value of the instruction derivable from manœuvres upon an open level *maidan* are altogether counterbalanced by the excessive fatigue that is their concomitant. At one of these big brigades of the regulation pattern the men are aroused—possibly from a hot and unrefreshing sleep—at four o'clock in the morning, to march several miles, perhaps, to the place of exercise. The morning is muggy and warm, probably, and the men are quickly bathed in perspiration. Thirst is produced, which is easily satisfied from the *mussucks* of the water-carriers in attendance, and we accordingly see the soldiers filling themselves with cold water when reeking with perspiration, and a tan early hour of the day, when, we apprehend, such imprude[illegible] is anything but wholesome. After a time [illegible]oops arrive at the vast plain on which [illegible]eral Officer imagines he has found roo[illegible]id mistakes, when, under a sun that is [illegible]inning to be unpleasantly warm, a[illegible]ements are gone through, that are w[illegible] purpose to every man on the g[illegible] may be the General Officer [illegible] whom he has condescend[illegible]. There is much powder smoke, much dust, much harassing skirmishing, and a good deal of falling out of the ranks from exhaustion; but as to instruction there is no more than might be gathered on regimental parade grounds, or that station place of exercise where, if the General Officer could handle his troops properly, there should be ample room for brigade manœuvres. It may be nine or ten o'clock before the exercise is over, but, though the movements are at an end, the troubles of the troops are unfinished. Under a sickening morning sun, breakfastless, thirsty, and half dead from exhaustion and fatigue, they have now to march several miles back again to barrack[illegible]rtunate if they reach their destination by [illegible] o'clock in the forenoon. Sick car[illegible]mpany the line of march to carry [illegible] who faint by the way, and really wher[illegible] come to witness all this useless preparation [illegible] and wear and tear of the costly British soldier, we can only deem it marvellous that some man in authority has not long since lifted up his voice against the disastrous absurdity of big brigades.

Of course we mean big brigades of the existent fashion, for big brigades of a different character might be rendered both instructive and innoxious for the soldier. It would be more to the purpose to manœuvre troops about the hedges and the compounds of a cantonment than to march them five miles out to an open plain, and to march them back again. Nobody, we imagine, except General Officers in their dreams ever contemplated such battle-fields as these same officers select for their mimic warfare. An enemy in India would, indeed, be an accommodating foe if he met us upon a great plain where we could observe all his movements several miles away, and skirmish and change front at our leisure under the fire of his guns and his telescopes. We have read of such an idiotic adversary in the pages of the Field Exercise Instruction Book, but we have never seen him in the flesh, nor do we ever expect to behold him there unless he is a far greater fool than we take him to be. It is not on the prairie that our troops should be instructed to look for hard fighting and shelter together, but over any piece of country that offers, and the nearest at hand is the best. Some of the severest affairs of the Indian mutiny were in cantonments, where houses, compounds, walls, roads, streets, &c., &c., were defended or assaulted by turns, and can any one for a moment think that instruction parades would not be better conducted among such posts of attack and defence as these, than on level *maidans* and parade grounds, in a word, upon only a gigantic scale? Were troops exercised on any ground that came to hand instead of being as now marched miles in search of an open *maidan*, there would be no necessity to keep them out under a broiling sun for hours; an hour or two would put them through their work, and bring them back to barracks fresh and hearty, and not in that pitiable state of exhaustion in which we see them at present.

We believe it is a theory with some officers of the old school that this harassing of troops is good for them. "It inures them to fatigue, Sir," and that kind of thing. Never was there a greater mistake made—at least in an Indian climate! We can understand soldiers, like athletes, being put into severe training at home and being rendered all the stronger by it, but out here, and where the sun is not to be defied by the most powerful man with impunity, it is simply folly to talk of hardening soldiers under its burning rays. The seeds of disease that sap and undermine the strongest constitution are sown by this pseudo-hardening process, or an epidemic disease decimates a regiment that courts its attacks through the exhaustion of fatigue. For ourselves, we think it exceedingly probable that these long and wearying big brigade parades are at the bottom of a great deal of the illness, and not a little of the mortality, that afflicts the British army in India—at the bottom, so far as to pave the way for the insidious attacks of a variety of liver and other complaints. Nature tells us what is good and what is bad for us out here, and no man in his senses would voluntarily harass and fatigue himself from four in the morning to eleven for the gratification—if gratification it is—of swallowing copious draughts of cold water all the time, and producing an excessive perspiration. In private life, indeed, a man who acted thus would be considered as one weary of life; but soldiers are supposed to be able to endure anything, and certainly we put their endurance to a severe test in big brigades—about the severest we could invent. We should be glad to see it a standing order of Indian service that no troops were to be marched to any place of mere exercise before daylight, or kept out for the same purpose after 8 o'clock a.m. These hours would afford ample time for exercise, and would compel General Officers to manœuvre their commands within a reasonable distance of quarters, instead of, as now, marching as far away from them as possible. No General gets credit from his troops for smartness or good generalship by driving his men before him like flocks of sheep over rolling plains; but, on the contrary, he is thought not to be acquainted with his own duty, of which a very important portion is to be able to handle troops rapidly and effectively on a confined space of ground. And, again, it is neither zeal or discretion to harass troops who would possibly succumb if exhausted in the presence of an enemy. General Officers also should bear in mind that our British troops out here are very costly materials of war, and that to expend them on mere vagaries is something more than a blunder. Instruct them by all means, maintain them in the highest state of efficiency possible; but cannot these desiderata be effected without keeping troops out at exercise for six hours at a stretch, and for the greater part of that time fasting under a broiling sun? Men do not often drop dead from *coup de soleil*, we know, and possibly this immunity from actual slaughter hardens General Officers to consequences. Nevertheless, nothing is more certain than that the health suffers from the fatigues, and exposure of big brigades of the present pattern, and for this reason, if no other, we would condemn them as unserviceable to any further purpose than the speedy riddance of weak and diseased men from the ranks, and it may be the mental confusion of the remainder.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE observe, from the last issue of General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that Government have directed certain regiments of the native army to be equipped with Snider rifles. This is certainly a move in the right direction. The soldier in these days should have placed in his hands the best weapon available, and, if he is not able to use it or to be trusted with it, why the sooner he is sent back to his native village and the plough the better it would be for the service, to which certainly he cannot be an ornament.

PROBABLY stimulated by accounts of the pilgrimages which have lately been fashionable at home, a small party of pilgrims, numbering not more than a dozen, arrived in Bombay from Calcutta last week, and left on Saturday for Goa, where they intend to do homage to the shrine of St. Xavier. They were accompanied by a priest, and bore no outward symbols to proclaim their mission. Among the devout Roman Catholics of India St. Xavier's shrine is an object of great veneration. The energetic missionary's remains, after being exhumed from the spot where they were buried in the Eastern Archipelago, found a resting-place near the present capital of Goa, and people may daily be seen wending their way to St. Xavier's Convent, and falling down before the silver coffin, inlaid with porphyry, which encloses the remains of the Saint. Even the rulers of Portugal, far as they are from the shrine of St. Xavier, do not neglect it, and a vestment is shown to devotees that was sent by the Queen of Portugal to cover his remains. The mission of the present little band of pilgrims is to do homage to a man whom they justly consider a very holy personage, and after laying one or two gold crosses, some books, and a few pictures, on his shrine as an offering they will return to Calcutta as unostentatiously as they set out upon their journey. So far as we have been able to learn, the appearance of these pilgrims has excited no contagious enthusiasm in Bombay, so that there is not likely to be such a rush to Goa of the admirers of St. Xavier as was anticipated when the intention of the Calcutta pilgrims was first intimated to the public.

MISSIONARY RELIGIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The controversy elicited on this subject by Professor Max Müller's lecture in December last has been carried on in the first number of the *Indian Spectator* by a very thoughtful "Mahomedan," who is unable to stand by while the vitality of Brahmanism is extolled by Mr. Lyall in the *Fortnightly Review* of July last. This article was doubtless galling to the "Mahomedan," whose missionaries work far less expensively, more quietly, and perhaps not less successfully than our Christian missionaries with all their machinery of societies fed by rival sects. A Christian may, under these circumstances, be permitted to say, "Ego auditor tantum? nunquamne reponam?" though far from "vexatus" by the previous writers on the subject, who have all given hints, which it may be well to put together. Take the late pastoral of the Indian Bishops, to which reference will be made hereafter, and take Dr. Dollinger's Lectures on the Reunion of the Churches (Munich, 1871), and we learn how much is left undone, how little done in India, and in the world generally. While only 30 per cent. of its inhabitants are Christians, we have the Greek, or Eastern, Church of 75 millions, the Catholic, or Western, of 180 millions, and a hundred or so of smaller religious bodies, totalling about 18,000 souls. Dr. Dollinger, however, in warning his hearers against trusting to what may be called the experimental theory of testing religions—the rubbish soon passing away, while what stands "conquers for itself the right of permanence"—is very severe on the Mahomedan faith. In spite of its 1250 years of power over perhaps 120 millions of people, and in spite of its advances year by year, he sees its "rejection sealed." Passing in review the "fallen condition" of Asia Minor, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Egypt, he traces their present condition to their mistaken religion, and points to the low state of development of some of its converts. While dying out in the general decay of these countries, it yet puts forth a living shoot in South Africa, and carries with it an "engrained" hatred of Christianity. This question then forces itself on us:—Is Christianity a more or less "missionary religion" in India than (1) Brahmanism, (2) Mahomedanism?

(1.) It would be foreign to this subject to ask how far Brahmanism is a religion at all in the *modern* sense of the word. Dr. Dollinger is not more merciful to the Pantheistic than to the Monotheistic. But we may endeavour to see what Brahmanism really is doing. Professor Max Müller and Mr. Lyall apparently differ in the definition of a "missionary religion," and it may be the fairer decision to rank as "missionary religions" those only whose founders have inculcated on their respective disciples the spreading of (their) truth. What, according to Max Müller, constitutes a "missionary religion" is "the spirit of truth in the hearts of believers, who cannot rest unless it manifests itself in thought, word, and deed, which is not satisfied till it has carried its message to every human soul, till what it believes to be the truth is accepted as the truth by all members of the human family." But in the writer in the *Indian Spectator* the Professor may find a witness, perhaps not impartial, but as yet uncontradicted, as to the real value of the present additions to Brahmanism among certain hill tribes—non-Aryan of Central India. They are converts from a nomad to a comparatively civilized life. They may increase Brahmanism numerically; in spiritual intensity they add no weight to it. As "a Mahomedan" points out, "it is a process not of propagation, that implying an active agency, but of absorption and assimilation . . . . . . the lesser and weaker finally merging into the greater and stronger . . . . . . We have never heard of any hill tribe being Brahmanized in their wild state. We do not believe such a thing is possible. The moral difference between these hill tribes after contact with external civilization "and the lowest grade in the Hindoo caste system is almost [illegible], and perhaps also, there is very [illegible] ethnic difference to speak of. Their admission into the Hindoo religion follows imperceptibly and without any overt act of conversion. They were very little different from the lowest castes before settling down, and, after they have done so and become still more assimilated socially and in habits of life, no one thinks of disputing their assumption of caste. In fact there is very little to dispute." The new admissions are attached to the tail of the train, as it were, the front part being unaffected by, and unconscious of, the addition. These non-Aryan tribes, being Aryanized, are now, so hopes our Mahomedan, "prepared for a higher religious development under the influence of which Brahmanism itself is crumbling away from above." Now, what this development is, he has forgotten to explain. And in the face of Dr. Dollinger's facts, and what we in India know for ourselves, we cannot believe this to be Islam; which, however, we may cordially admit is a higher development. Are we not missing our opportunity in allowing these pliant shoots to be trained into strength round the crooked stem of Hindooism? And are we ready with a higher development to take the place of this crumbling Brahmanism? If we are not, others are.

Before leaving Brahmanism it may be allowable to quote a few lines from the *Fortnightly Reviewer* on the privileges of the new converts to Brahmanism. "They are permitted . . . to enter temple courts formerly tabooed to them . . . their wives consult holy men, and are admitted to the full honour of private interview. They elect a spiritual *Director* (our own italic) from among the orthodox and are enrolled among his disciples . . . . All these privileges uplift the hearts of simple folk." Between this writer and the "Mahomedan" there is here a difference of opinion, and it would be well for this matter to be cleared up. But the quotation was made more with a view to the very obvious comparison between this priestly caste and the priestcraft of Anglican Brahmans. If we see the advantage of such policy in England, cannot we apply it also where is such an "open door" in India?

Mahomedanism is admitted by friends and foes to be a missionary religion. The present writer, suffering under the same drawback as Mr. Lyall with regard to a full report of Max Müller's lecture, has been unable to find any accurate data as to its propagation. But the assurances of a well read and deliberative Mussalman induce the belief that an unorganized and cheap proselytization has been favoured with results which *cœteris paribus* would not contrast badly with Christian efforts. Not only is it true that Christianity has not yet touched her chief foe, but, if we may accept Dr. Dollinger, Islam has exceeded the progress of Christianity in Africa, Australia, and the *interior of India*. "The bastard offspring of a Christian father and Jewish mother" has as yet shown no signs of weakness; it is on the contrary a rival far more active than many people (in England especially where "Jews, Turks, Infidels and Heretics" pass almost as synonyms) have any idea of. But at the same time there are known to Englishmen in India many Mussalmans, high, low, and middle class, whose *works* deserve a word of sympathy (works without faith being presumably harder than works with faith), while their faith is as far above *the vulgar Brahmanism* as Christianity again is above Islam.

We have then in India a field where reapers are required, and they have been called for by the heads of the Church very recently. But as to the wisdom of a State Church *under such circumstances as the Indian Church* lending its active aid to missionary work, there may well be a doubt. We must avoid all idea of anything like intimidation here as we would in any other transactions with weaker neighbours. And it does seem very much that the Anglican missionary in India has hitherto been too grand for his work. What is wanted is a man who can go in among the people, and, living as they live, win their sympathies by listening to their difficulties, and helping them in matters social, and even commercial, as well as religious. Asceticism is a necessary condition, and gains respect. "Self-devotion and incredible labour for no visible r[illegible] more still, and the *Fortnightly Review* [illegible]se words have been adopted above, is especi[illegible]appy in his choice of St. Francis Xavier as the type of missionary required.

Dr. Dollinger lays no small stress on the influence of religion on the Russian character, and its weight especially with the army. To the Russians, it is true, the "Russo-Greek" is the national, nay, the sole legitimate, church; but the Russian soldier thinks of church before even country. Now, what influence this fact may have in a possible war between Russia and Germany is foreign to the matter in hand, but whether the reunion of the European churches come to pass or no this feature of Russian character cannot be disregarded in any deep consideration of the subject before us. In India, *we* have all but failed. Is it reserved for the Russians to introduce a successful missionary religion along the road which has been already travelled by at least one of the religions prevalent in this country? The north-west gate of India has admitted a conquest and a religion ere now: is it to do so again? and are not we, as individuals by our general apathy; as a State by our inconsistent bearing towards other religions; as members of innumerable sects by our uncomprehensible schisms, and our "repulsive aspect of division and uncertainty;" as members of missionary societies by our exalted disregard of circumstances and excessive cumbrousness of working—are not we leaving open the field to a more determined and more united people, whose advent may possibly be hailed with delight by the most powerful Native States of India? As they are sick of our diplomacy and our interference—to say nothing of our shiftiness—so are they puzzled and unmoved by our religion. The Western Church has failed to make any impression on the souls, the English régime on the hearts of the natives. Unless we can combine our proselytizing forces, we can have no hope of success. Than this combination, however, the union of the Eastern with a portion of the Western Church seems more probable. But, if no such union or combination be effected, and if the rulers of British India still persist in conciliating their subjects and neighbours only when they are obliged so to do, and especially if the large majority of English Christians in India by their individual acts and general laxity in the midst of watchful but impressionable Hindoos, and haughty, because hitherto triumphant, Mussulmans, discredit the faith which they profess, we may, I think, as a nation and as a church reasonably expect that on our manifest failure a new physician may be called in.

A CHRISTIAN.

THE AFFRAY BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND POLICEMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It gave me much pleasure, on reading your valuable paper this morning, to find that our worthy Senior Magistrate of Police had done a graceful act towards the sepoys of the 20th Regiment in the late accidental collision with the police on the afternoon of the 3rd instant, by sending in a strong recommendation for a free pardon being bestowed upon them. I trust Government will act upon this recommendation and that the men will be at once released. I was, moreover, glad to see that the men were merely confined in the "remand ward" pending the decision of Government. Accidents will sometimes happen. I cannot but think this is a case in which the police did not act with sound judgment, and it is too plainly evident that most of those concerned lost their temper. The subject has been one of general conversation, and it is clear there was no malice or ill-feeling. It is now to be hoped that there will shortly be an end to the affair, but the public should be cautioned that they should at all times give way to troops crossing a street. The act done by Mr. Cooper will recommend itself to all lovers of

JUSTICE.

*** We are glad to be able to inform our correspondent that the prisoners were released from [illegible] yesterday afternoon, so that H. E. the Governor in Council has very promptly [illegible] on the recommendation of the Senior Magistrate.—ED. *B. G.*

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A PLEASURE TRIP IN THE "ALMORA."

MESSRS W. NICOL & Co with a desire to show their friends the new class of vessels which have lately been built by the British India Steam Navigation Company, of which they are the Agents, invited a large company of the *elite* of Bombay for a cruise on board the Almora, Captain Gray, yesterday afternoon. The invitations set forth that the ship would start at 4 P.M., returning at 6 P.M., and that boats would be ready at the Apollo Bunder to convey the visitors on board. Accordingly from 150 to 200 persons, of whom there were from 30 to 40 ladies, found themselves on board the "good ship" Almora at the appointed time.

The ship was in "apple-pie" order, her deck as white as a teak deck can be made, awnings were spread fore and aft, and the quarter deck was curtained with flags. A band, numbering some twelve performers, had been provided to enliven the proceedings, and shortly after 4 o'clock the anchor was weighed. The ship steamed down to the outer light, rounding which she returned, and at 6-20 she again dropped anchor off the Apollo Bunder.

In the meantime such of the visitors, who wished, inspected the ship above and below, though the greater number were content to remain on the after part of the vessel engaged in converse and enjoying the pleasure of a really delightful trip on the water. The ship once in motion the air was deliciously cool after the heat of the day on shore. Ices, champagne and claret cups, and other refreshments were provided in profusion, and after the sun went down, dancing was improvised and a few waltzes were effected, winding up with Sir Roger de Coverley. All appeared to enjoy themselves immensely, and we may safely undertake to say were infinitely obliged to Messrs Nicol and Co. for the entertainment provided and the pleasant break to the monotony of Bombay existence.

The advent of ships of the class of the Almora to these waters is a notable circumstance in the history of the Company to which they belong. She is one of about a dozen new vessels which have lately been added to the Company's fleet or are yet in course of construction. The operations of this Company now extend from Zanzibar to Aden and along the coast of India, touching at all available ports, to Singapore, and where their enterprise may end it is as yet hard to predict. The British India Company has provided a want which was greatly felt, and the provision has not been without foresight, and the Company might well adopt the motto "*vires acquirit eundo*," as there would seem to be no end to the trade which has been opened up by their enterprise.

The Almora was built by Messrs. W. Denny Bros of Dumbarton in August 1873, and is in every respect similar to the Ava (also of the B. I. S. N. Co.) now in this port and launched from the same yard. The engines, which are compound, of 350 h.p. nominal, are by Messrs. Denny & Co.

Her length is 365 feet over all, beam 36 feet, depth of hold 28 feet, and gross tonnage 2,663 tons. She is rigged as a three masted schooner, and has a flush deck. She has four steam winches and a steam crane for working cargo, and her steam windlass (with capstan for catting and fishing the anchors, &c.) is a marvel of perfection. This together with the steam steering-gear is by Mathew Paul of Dumbarton.

The bridge, which is well forward, gives a clear view over all. There is of course the usual telegraph starting-gear with all the latest improvements, and a chart house for the use of the captain. She carries seven boats, three of which are fitted as life boats, and she is in every respect as complete as a ship could well be.

The saloon accommodation is excellent, the fittings are elegant, the panelling of maple and mahogany, and the berths are more than usually commodious. There is a well-appointed ladies' saloon, and the whole 'tween-deck is well ventilated.

The vessel is built in watertight compartments, and there are pipes throughout the ship, connecting with every hold and compartment, by which steam can be injected for the extinction of fire.

THE CYCLONE IN BENGAL.

(*Englishman.*)

THE STORM AT BURDWAN.

THE storm which visited Calcutta increased into a real cyclone at Burdwan and in the surrounding country, its chief strength being felt between Maimari and Mankur. The storm began at Burdwan about 9 on the evening of the 15th, the wind blowing in heavy gusts from the N. E., and continued to rage up till five the next morning. At that time there was a lull for nearly two hours, the centre of the storm apparently passing over Burdwan, but at 7 o'clock the wind again began to blow heavily from the South-West, gradually diminishing in violence until about three in the afternoon, when it died out. The damage done to the station of Burdwan is very serious. The bazaar in the m[illegible] of the town is almost entirely destroyed, [illegible] there was great difficulty in procuring any food during Friday. The post-office and many pukka houses were unroofed, and jhil mils and glass windows were blown off and smashed in all directions. The dak bungalow is a complete wreck. But the greatest loss to the station will be felt in the destruction of many of the large trees in the avenue through the station, the road being completely blocked by the trees that were blown down. Some idea of the force of the wind may be gathered from the fact that near Mankur a railway train full of passengers was blown completely over on its side, with the exception of the engine and tender. Fortunately the couplings gave way, so that the carriages were not dragged along and, with the exception of one old lady who was rather seriously injured, the passengers escaped with a few cuts and bruises. The line was, of course, blocked for some hours. Telegraphic communication was completely stopped, no fewer than a hundred and ten posts of the Government line having been snapped in two within a few miles of Burdwan, besides numbers that were completely blown down. Five empty railway carriages were also blown over in a railway siding near Burdwan. No report of any loss of life in Burdwan or the neighbourhood has as yet been received, but all the surrounding country is under water, and some lives may have been lost in the villages. The telegraph lines have now been restored as far as Burdwan, and as several working parties are at work on the upper portions of the line, it will be completely restored in a day or two.

THE following account, received from a native gentleman in Burdwan, will probably interest our readers as indicating that the *centre* of the gale traversed Burdwan whilst following approximatively a northerly course:—

"I beg to give you the information of a cyclone which visited this place on the night of the 15th. The morning of the 15th was a cloudy one, and it remained gloomy all the day. In the evening it became more dark at about 4½, when it began to rain a little at times. The wind at about 5 o'clock began to blow from the North East, but it was not violent then. At 12 in the night the wind began to blow from the East with a certain amount of violence, but from 1 A.M. it became so very violent that hundreds of *kacha* houses and big trees fell down under it. The violence rose to its maximum between 3 and 4 A.M., and continued till 5½ A.M., when it suddenly stopped. It was all perfectly calm from 5½ to 7 o'clock, when the wind began to blow again from due West with as much violence as in the latter part of the night. This continued till [illegible] o'clock, when the wind began to blow less violently from the same direction. The cyclone ceased entirely at about 12 o'clock. It also rained very violently all the while. The Banka river has overflowed, and water is entering the streets and those parts of the town which are comparatively low. Some six or seven lives have been lost from the falling of houses."

THE ACCIDENT ON THE E. I. RAILWAY.

WE have obtained the following particulars regarding the railway accident mentioned above:—

The No. 10 down passenger train, which left Burdwan at 2-35 A.M., and was due at Howrah at 6 12 A.M., on the 15th instant, was caught by the cyclone, of which Calcutta got the tail-end. Twenty-three carriages and waggons were on the instant blown on to their side, blocking the up line, and, of course, the down line, on which the train was running. Most fortunately the up mail, heavily freighted, had just passed, and simultaneously with the usual salute between the two guards of the up and down trains (to say all was right) the 23 vehicles in an instant capsized, and the mail just escaped, whilst the sudden fall of the 23 vehicles snapped the coupling chain of the engine, and thus prevented the engine dragging the fallen carriages. Several passengers in the No. 10 down train, received injuries, the most serious being a broken collar bone, sustained by an elderly lady-passenger, who is, we are glad to say, progressing favourably. Telegraphic communication was interrupted, and no information reached Howrah until the loop mail, due at Howrah a 5-12 A.M., but which, owing to stress of weather, did not arrive until noon, brought the news. A special train with 'material vans,' accompanied by the District Traffic Superintendent and the Officiating District Engineer, left at 1-20 P.M. from Howrah, and reached the scene of the accident at about 6 P.M. The down mail, with the English mails, was transhipped at about 4 A.M., and despatched to Howrah, arriving at about 10 A.M., and, with all the disadvantage of working at night, the line was cleared at 8-45 A.M., on the 17th, and the trains were in proper running order in an hour afterwards. The English mails of the 16th were despatched via the loop line, and, it is hoped, caught the steamer at Bombay.

The Government Telegraph along the E. I. Railway to Burdwan is a wreck, and the E. I. R. Telegraph is only 'a little better.' Both lines are already in course of repair. It is almost amusing to notice the eccentricities of the breakage of telegraph posts. The Government posts are snapped off and bent at angles, whilst on the E. I. R. Telegraph many of the posts have an 'after dinner appearance,' and one especially is snapped off half way down, the upper half being deposited in a perpendicular position, as if the furious blast recognized the importance of the wires being kept in communication.

The up mail, which had so narrow an escape proceeded on to Mankur, and started thence all right. But it was shortly afterwards brought to a stand-still by the wind, which, increasing, required the opening of full steam ahead, and all breaks hard on, to prevent the train being blown back into Mankur; and the train did not reach Raneegunj until more than 5 hours after time. We have not heard whether the English mail caught the steamer, telegraphic communication not having yet been restored.

NOTES BY A TRAVELLER PASSING THROUGH.

(*Pioneer.*)

ARRIVED at Burdwan, we learned that the storm, though to us it had seemed on the increase, was really dying away. What its power had been when at its height, at four o'clock in the morning, there were many wrecks to testify. The twisted and contorted iron-work of the overbridge, the roof of which had been carried bodily away; the trees that lay across the road leading to the station, and rendered it impassable; four wagons that lay helplessly on their side, spoke of the irresistible violence of the cyclone, for such it really was. More terrible than all are the rumours of an accident at the next station, regarding which all is yet conjecture, for the telegraphs are ruined for thirty miles up, as well as down the line. A whole passenger train, it is said, has been blown over, and both lines are blocked up. Such at least is the report of a native who has just come in. An engine has started to ascertain the truth, and we await her return in anxious suspense. She comes in at last with a few battered carriages, some without their outer roof, all full of passengers, regardless o[illegible]. A few sufferers a[illegible] carr[illegible] no one, thank God, has [illegible] several natives are badly hu[illegible] appealingly—poor, patient creat[illegible] are borne past to the hospit[illegible] platform in forced idleness, [illegible] Howrah comes thundering in[illegible] is the "accident" train, and it c[illegible] every appliance for clearing [illegible] One track carries a powe[illegible] fitted with [illegible] jack-screws, crowbars, [illegible] every implement in fact which ma[illegible] multiply the physical force at [illegible] most important [illegible]forcement are [illegible] who have come to survey the exten[illegible]ter and repair it. To them we pref[illegible]quest. We have some hours to w[illegible] can proceed by the alternative loop [illegible] anxious, if possible, to view the scene [illegible]dent for ourselves, as well as to [illegible] mechanical process of clearing the line. [illegible]sion to travel by the special is kindly [illegible] to us, and we speedily arrive at Kano[illegible]. The wrecked train lies two miles [illegible] we pause for a minute to hear [illegible] master's report. The true cyclo[illegible] [illegible] the storm is [illegible] evident [illegible] low Burdwan [illegible] telegraph [illegible] uniformly towards the [illegible] Howrah here, there is equal uniform[illegible] the opposite direction. [illegible] age. Signal posts are shattered, [illegible] front of brick masonry is level with [illegible]. No time is to be lost, and we proceed [illegible] of the wreck. No doubt, now, of the [illegible] of the storm to make playthings of [illegible]derous creations! Walking along [illegible] count twenty-three carriages and wag[illegible] lying feebly [illegible] with [illegible] wheels [illegible] seem foolishly conscious of their fal[illegible]. Surely this is the fate that befel[illegible] Dumpty, and "all the king's horses and [illegible] kings men" cannot put those carriages [illegible] they were again. No, but the stern lo[illegible] crane that is now being pushed rapidly forw[illegible] it, and moreover *will* do it, for the carriages [illegible] lying across the road, and block [illegible] their own, but also the up line of rail. [illegible] one the crane grips and raises them [illegible] forward to the next. Meanwhile [illegible] details from the guard, who remains man[illegible] his post, though he is hungry enough, [illegible]low, having had nothing to eat all day. [illegible] had been brought to a stand-still, he [illegible] the wind, before the final gust that [illegible] overturned it, or the loss of life must have been [illegible] deed. Another ground of thankfulness was the escape of the up-mail train, which had [illegible]ed when the accident occurred. What would have been the result had it been a few minutes later, and dashed at full speed into the pro[illegible] carriages of the down train, may be imagined by those who care to dwell upon hor[illegible] is, the damage is comparatively [illegible]. The waggons were speedily raised and cleared away. The line luckily was quite uninjured, [illegible] has probably been already resumed. The excellent arrangements of the E. I. Railway Company's officials enabled the English mail to reach Nynee in time for transhipment to the [illegible] mail train. The repair of the telegraph will probably be a task requiring [illegible] since for upwards of fifty miles the posts [illegible] to be set up, and more or less re[illegible]. But on the whole, there is room only for thankful congratulation on an escape from what might have been the most terrible calamity [illegible] experienced on Indian railways.

BOMBAY.

H. M. S. DALHOUSIE will be hauled into [illegible] ment Dock to-day.

GOCULDAS HOSPITAL.—A blind old [illegible] injured by a buggy on Tuesday, was removed for treatment to the Goculdas Tejpall Hospital.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, Hodeida and Jeddah, per extra steamer Kasima, will be closed [illegible] Post Office at 12 noon to-day.—C. A[illegible] Master.

STEALING A RAILWAY KEY.—Narayen S[illegible] was yesterday sentenced by Mr Cooper to a [illegible] imprisonment for stealing a key, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday last at Sion Road, on view of the body of a Hindu, name unknown, found dead in a tank [illegible]. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

TRESPASSING IN THE MINT.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday fined one George Barton Rs. 10 for trespassing in H. M. Mint while in a state of intoxication, [illegible] in default of payment, to be imprisoned for ten days.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court [illegible] Govind Rama was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy [illegible] jee with stealing ornaments of the value of [illegible] the property of Thuckee, woman, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months.

THEFT FROM A SHOP.—Yesterday morning, [illegible] Ruttonjee, who keeps a liquor shop at [illegible] found that his shop had been entered and [illegible] and ornaments abstracted from a cup-board. The police are making an enquiry in the matter.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Ismail Mehalab, an [illegible] was charged yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy [illegible] having in his possession a quantity of coals, [illegible] being able to account how he came by the same, [illegible] was sentenced to be imprisoned for six weeks.

A STABBING CASE.—On Tuesday night [illegible] named Moobaruck stabbed a Mahomedan with a knife at the Null Bazaar. The wounded man [illegible] removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, is considered [illegible] danger. The Seedee is in police custody.

SUICIDE.—Govind Gruslua, forty years of age, committed suicide on Tuesday night last by hanging himself with a rope tied to the ceiling in his room. [illegible] inquest was held on his body at the morgue [illegible] when the jury found that he committed suicide.

ROBBERY OF ORNAMENTS.—A girl about four years of age, the daughter of one Motilal Lalloobhoy, was on Tuesday last robbed by two native women near a Roman Catholic chapel in the native town, of a portion of the ornaments she had on her person. They [illegible] of the alleged value of Rs. 115.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,291. Of these, 720 were new admissions, consisting of 349 Hindoos, 242 Mussulmans, 111 Parsees, and 18 Christians. The daily average attendance being 76·36. The following prevailing diseases were registered, *viz.*:—Intermittent fever, affections of the stomach and bowels, nose and ear, catarrh, bronchitis, and rheumatism.

A MISSING BOX.—On Tuesday last, a police [illegible] found a wooden box, which had apparently been broken open, lying near the Boree Bunder railway station. It contained clothes and other articles. Yesterday morning a Portuguese claimed it as his property, saying he [illegible] Rs. 11 in it in the presence of a coolie, to whom he then entrusted the box for being taken to the railway station. On his going there himself he missed the coolie and the box. The coolie had contented himself with taking away the money, and had dropped the box on the Esplanade.

THE FRAUD ON MESSRS. ROGERS AND CO., CHEMISTS.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the case of John [illegible]vine, who stood charged with cheating, was called on. The prosecutor, Mr. Rogers, said that for certain circumstances brought to his notice he wished to be allowed to withdraw the charges against the prisoner, and added that he had no further evidence to offer in support of the charges. Mr. Superintendent Bailey reported that there was no objection on the part of the Police Commissioner to the withdrawal of the case against the accused. In discharging the prisoner, His Worship observed that the case against him was a very suspicious one, but that as the prosecutor wished to withdraw the charge and had no further evidence to offer, and as there was no objection on the part of the Police Commissioner's Department to the prosecutor's request being complied with, he would now discharge him with a caution to be careful for the future.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 21st October.

[illegible] has arrived at Malta with the [illegible] blades of her propeller.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, [illegible] October.

[illegible] elections for the National Assembly the [illegible] candidate [illegible] majority [illegible] department of [illegible]. A second [illegible] however, be necessary. A Republican [illegible] elected for Seine-et-Oise, and two [illegible] have been elected for the Department [illegible] Alpes-Maritimes.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, [illegible] October.

The [illegible] Hindostan, with the outward Indian [illegible] here to-day for Bombay at [illegible].

LONDON, 20th October, Aft[illegible]

[illegible] Cotton Market closed dull. Surats [illegible]

[illegible] Cotton Market has been steady.

[illegible] 5½d.

[illegible] Market has been quiet but steady.

[illegible] Shirtings .... 7s. 1½d.

do. .... 8s. 4½d.

Twist .... 1s. 0½d.

Consols, for account .... 92⅜.

French Rentes, 1872 .... 99¼.

[illegible] 57 11/16

[illegible] £17,000 has been withdrawn from the [illegible] England for Alexandria.

The William Lindsay, outward bound for Bombay, has been abandoned off Tassar; all hands saved.

[illegible] Nizam has passed through the Suez Canal, [illegible] Kashgar and Galatea.

[illegible] for Bombay via [illegible] Winona.

RELEASE OF THE IMPRISONED SEPOYS OF THE 20th N. I.

His Excellency the Governor in Council having, on the recommendation of the Chief Magistrate, granted a free pardon to the soldiers [illegible] to imprisonment last Friday for assaulting the police, the men were released from [illegible] and returned to duty yesterday.

A subscription is, we learn, being set on foot in [illegible] to defray Mr. Stevens' expenses.

[illegible] Bellew, C.S.I., lately attached to the Yarkand Mission, has been granted leave to Europe for two years.

[illegible] the month of September last the [illegible] of cotton exported from ports in British India and Burmah was 143,340 cwt. 98lbs.

[illegible] Gazette announces that communication has been restored between Calcutta and [illegible], but messages are still sent thence to [illegible] train to be forwarded.

We are given to understand that Sir Douglas Forsyth has finished the compilation of his report on the subject of the late Yarkand Embassy, and will very shortly proceed on furlough to England.

Sanction has been accorded by the Madras Government for the deportation, under the [illegible] Act, of William Acey and Henry Johnson [illegible], Thomas Reid, wife, and child, to Adelaide, and Robert Whitcombe to Sydney.

[illegible] Gordon, C.S.I., lately appointed [illegible] General of the Rawulpindee Division, has obtained the command of the Meywar Bheel Corps. This, it is anticipated, will bring Colonel [illegible], now officiating A. A. General, [illegible] on the permanent strength of the [illegible] establishment.

[illegible] of our readers will, doubtless, be interested to learn that the "United Service Proprietary College," Westward Ho! North Devon, was opened on Thursday, the 10th of September last, [illegible] pupils. [illegible] the institution has started on [illegible] favourable prospects.

[illegible] the dates on which the [illegible] staff will wait upon [illegible] Commander-in-Chief for the [illegible]

[illegible] General of the Army, at 11

[illegible] General, at 11 o'clock A.M.

[illegible] at 11-15 o'clock A.M.

[illegible] Officers wishing to see His Excellency [illegible] some few days previously [illegible] the Military Secretary, the

[illegible] General of the Army, at 11

[illegible] General, at 11-15 o'clock

[illegible] General, at 11 o'clock A.M.

[illegible] Adjutant General Royal Artillery

[illegible] Moss, and Co.'s St. [illegible] to see that the captain [illegible] barque Pietra Ligure [illegible] the Ghazeepore, by [illegible] taken off their own [illegible] state, on the 21st of [illegible] Ligure was abandoned. [illegible] arrived at St. Helena [illegible] very heavy weather [illegible] of July. The Khorassan [illegible] Liverpool, was thrown [illegible] remained so for six hours [illegible] railway, losing her [illegible] else off the decks. [illegible] Orlando on Orange [illegible] beam-ends, and lost [illegible]

[illegible] to find that the [illegible] awakened at last to [illegible] ous of the chief desiderata [illegible] be able to announce [illegible] now is actually commenced [illegible] to Sydabad and [illegible] the Adhunuck [illegible], are all but finished, [illegible] to the engineer in [illegible] as speedily as possible [illegible] years at least to [illegible] way to Srinuggur, [illegible] Baramgulla to Hirpore [illegible] Pass) is impassable for [illegible] owing to snow. Still [illegible] the right direction, and [illegible] for each mile that [illegible] danger to their own or [illegible]

[illegible] would seem to be extreme [illegible] judging from the following, [illegible] by the Dacca paper to its [illegible] ask our readers' annual in[illegible] the only holiday we have [illegible] and we trust they will bear [illegible] prejudices of our native es[illegible] there has been a paper [illegible] districts, it has been the custom [illegible] give printing staff a week's [illegible] Dusserah vacation, and the [illegible] nuance seems to have grown [illegible] we feel powerless to resist. [illegible] Office will accordingly be [illegible] next the 19th instant, up to [illegible] day the 24th instant, both [illegible] re-open on Monday the 26th [illegible] hour." Only a week! We [illegible] constituents would say did [illegible] indulgence at their hands.

[illegible] tells us that Lord Northbrook [illegible] station at 5.30 A.M. on the 14th [illegible] taking chota hazri at the rail[illegible] along the Giridi and [illegible], accompanied by Mr. H. S. [illegible] E. Baring in a barouche and [illegible] two sowars. The Viceregal [illegible] Pagodhar inspection bungalow [illegible] of hours, where they took [illegible] mile of the road near Bago[illegible] been metalled, and is not yet [illegible] the Viceroy and party had to [illegible] the Barrakar, which is [illegible] being unbridged on the [illegible] Giridi to Hazareebagh, the Viceroy and party had to alight and cross the river in a [illegible]. A fly-bridge, on which upwards of Rs. 5,000 have been spent, is being made, but is not yet finished. Lord Northbrook reached Hazareebagh about three o'clock in the afternoon.

An Act, passed in the last session of Parliament, is published in the *Gazette of India*, which will be hailed with gratitude by many attorneys in this country and other colonies. The Act provides that:—

> So much of the Colonial Attorneys Relief Act as enacts that no person shall be deemed qualified to be admitted as attorney or solicitor under the provisions of the said Act unless he shall pass an examination to test his fitness and capacity, and shall further make affidavit that he has ceased for the space of twelve calendar months at the least to practise as attorney or solicitor in any colonial court of law, and also so much of the [illegible] and of any orders and regulations made thereunder [illegible] relate to such examination, shall not apply to, nor shall compliance therewith respectively be required of, any person seeking to be admitted as attorney or solicitor under the provisions of the said Act, who shall have been in actual practice for the period of seven years at the least as attorney and solicitor in any colony or dependency as to which an Order in Council has been or may be made as mentioned in the said Act, and who shall have served under articles and passed an examination previously to his admission as attorney and solicitor in any such colony or dependency.

Attorneys examined and admitted in England ought now to be granted reciprocal advantages in this country.

The *Pioneer* passes the following eulogium on the East Indian Railway and hints that such service, so rendered, is deserving of at least honourable mention:—With an immense downward traffic from the three Great Trunk Railways (the S. P. and D., the G. I. P., and the O. and R.) pouring in, at no less than three different points, an up traffic of hundreds of thousands of maunds of rice (brought [illegible] port in shiploads) from Calcutta and an enormous accumulation of grain at every station on its own line to meet, the E. I. Railway, with a carrying power of about half of what was required, was enabled, by the admirable arrangement and organization of its limited rolling-stock, to convey *over a million tons* of grain and about ten thousand horses, bullocks, mules, &c., with fodder to the famine districts without a block or hitch or the slightest confusion of any kind, except at the receiving stations, where the grain was delivered much faster than it could be removed by the Government contractors and the "State" Railway; and this was done in addition to meeting the normal traffic of the line.

The *Madras Mail* gives the following particulars of the breaching of the Oossoor tank:—We have already noticed that night traffic had been suspended on the Bangalore branch of the railway, owing to danger being imminent from the bursting of the tank. The tank was breached, as feared, and the railway authorities had to adopt extreme remedies, to save the Gudgoody bridge. With the aid of 300 of the Sappers from Bangalore, the railway embankment near Cadgoody was cut away on Saturday afternoon, to allow more waterway, with the view of saving the bridge over the river Panar, which is a masonry structure consisting of five 30 feet arches. The move was quite successful. The great rush of water caused by the breaching of the tank was let through the embankment, without any damage being done to the bridge, and on the flood subsiding the embankment was made up again and through communication restored yesterday evening. No trains will be run during the night between Jollarpett and Bangalore until Colonel Sankey has reported on the present state of the tank.

Another plan of a harbour for Madras has been submitted by Mr. P. Pritchard Baly and Mr. Geo. Preston White, the latter of whom is known in connection with several patented inventions, and has had some personal experience of this country. The idea in this new plan is to run out a pier throwing out successive pairs of arms, each pair shorter than the one after it. These [illegible] at right angles to the pier, but incline considerably towards the shore. The outermost pair of arms are of great length, and shut in a wide expanse of water, which is subdivided by the other shorter arms into several small and well sheltered bays. "This arrangement," observes the *Madras Mail*, "would ensure a constant quantity of still water, while ingress and egress would be much easier than by the single entrance of Mr. Parkes's scheme. The expense, it is to be presumed, would be proportionately greater. Judging from the plan, it does not appear that the shelter from the north-east monsoon would be all that is desired, but much would depend upon the length of the expanded arms and the angle of their inclination. A ship well in the corner would be safe enough. We should mention a couple of docks near the shore end of the pier. The authors are evidently not sanguine of their harbour being constructed at an early date, for the plan shows the beach lined with noble edifices of a high order of architecture, with gardens and fountains, and long trains of cars propelled by steam running on the tramway.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

A Marine Court of Enquiry was held yesterday to enquire into the cause of the collision which recently took place between the s. s. Almora and the prow Nag Panchmee, by which the latter vessel was sunk and lost, she being laden at the time with salt. The enquiry was held at the Fort Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper and Captain Harrison, of the P. and O. Company's service.

Mr. Jefferson appeared on behalf of the owner of the cargo which was in the prow, Mr. Lee-Warner appearing on behalf of the Government. The first witness called was John Lowesby. He said—I am a first-class pilot in the Bombay Pilot service. I was in charge of the Almora on the 30th September and 1st instant. The collision took place between 6 and 7 o'clock. I was taking the Almora into the harbour. I was then amongst the shipping a little above the Dockyard. I saw a cargo boat, on my port bow, steering across my bow: she was close hauled on the port tack. I was then under way, the wind blowing lightly from the eastward, and the tide at ebb running fast. It then wanted about two hours of high water. I thought that the boat would have crossed my bow before the steamer would reach her, but she suddenly hove her sail aback, and came right in my path. I at once gave the order to back our engines, which I had previously stopped. In turning the steamer astern the steamer's head swerved slightly to starboard, as is usual with vessels when their engines are reversed. Before the steamer could be stopped she had struck the boat, driving her away at an angle of about forty-five degrees. We passed her and moored the steamer about a cable's length ahead of where the prow had anchored, she having anchored after the collision. A boat was lowered immediately after the accident occurred to see what mischief if any had been given and to offer any assistance needed. The steamer was only going two or three miles an hour at the time when I ordered the engines to be stopped. When I first saw the boat she was distant from me about a cable's length (240 yards) or a cable's length and a half. I can't account for her bearing too before me. She was both pulling and sailing at the time. Had our course not been altered by the act of reversing the engines the steamer would have struck the boat with her bow and damaged the boat much more. We did not know how much the boat was damaged, although we saw the men bailing her out. I had sent an officer and men in a boat to see what assistance they wanted. The steamer's head was at N.N.E. when I gave the order to stop her. I attribute the accident to the salt-boat's crew having thrown her aback and thus stopping her right in the steamer's way. She was about 500 feet away from us at the time and would have passed clear of us had she kept on her way.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lee Warner—The helm was amidships when I ordered the engines to be turned astern. The Almora's boat only remained for a short while by the salt boat.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jefferson—I saw the boat first myself. There was no one specially told off to keep a look-out. The chief officer was on the forecastle, and the captain and myself on the bridge. It was daylight. We had not steerage way.

On the application of Mr. Lee-Warner, and with the consent of Mr. Jefferson, the further hearing of the case was adjourned until 12 o'clock to-day.

BOM[illegible]WN COUNCIL.

At the meeting of [illegible] members of the Bombay Town Council held on Tuesday last, there were present—C. Currey, Esq., in the chair; the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik; Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Cook, Dr. Blaney, J. M. Maclean, Esq., Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq., and Shantaram Narayen, Esq. W. G. Pedder, Esq., Municipal Commissioner, was also present.

The business before the meeting was the further consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's Budget estimates for 187[illegible].

The Chairman said that at the last meeting they had gone through the Health Department, and they now came to the Executive Engineer's Department. Meantime, an application for horse allowance had been received from Mr. J. F. Hutchinson, Assessor, to the address of Mr. Pedder.

The Secretary read the letter in which Mr. Hutch[illegible] asked for additional travelling allowance [illegible] which the Commissioner thought should be laid [illegible] the Council.

After some discussion, Dr. Hewlett proposed [illegible] a horse allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem should [illegible] granted to Mr. Hutchinson.

The proposition, which found no seconder, was strongly opposed by Dr. Blaney, who considered that the allowance was included in Mr. Hutchinson's salary of Rs. 800. Dr. Hewlett afterwards withdrew the proposition; and it was resolved that the Municipal Commissioner be informed that the Town Council do not see sufficient ground for increasing the pay or allowances of Mr. Hutchinson's appointment.

Petitions were read from Chimajee Raghowjee and other residents of Nowrojee Hill, praying that the supply of Vehar water to their district may be improved, that their streets may be lighted, and their roads mended. One or two other petitions from ratepayers of Mahim and other parts of the city to the same effect were also presented.

After a discussion on the question of the extension of lighting, it was resolved that the Council consent with the Municipal Commissioner that for the present no additional outlay can be incurred on public lighting, and that the petitioners be informed accordingly.

The estimates for the Executive Engineer's Department were then considered in detail. Section 1, the pay of the Executive and Deputy Executive Engineer, was passed at Rs. 17,400 for the twelve months. Section 2, the office establishment, was passed at Rs. 15,156. Section 3, the pay of surveyors and draftsmen was passed at Rs. 6,744; and section 4, outdoor establishment, building branch, at Rs. 18,000; section 5, the road branch at Rs. 7,500; and inspection of new works and general repairs at Rs. 2,400. Section 6, drawing materials, contingencies, &c., at Rs. 2,400, Section 7, clothing and water-proof clothes Rs. 313.

The Commissioner said the difference in this year's estimate was explained by the fact that it was anticipated the contracts would be cheaper this year than they were last year. He did not advise the Council to do anything with the lighting this year.

Dr. Blaney said they were lighted well enough, and that this year they should employ their funds in something else.

The Commissioner said that in 1878, when the contract expires, it would be time to consider the question of lights.

Dr. Cook said it had been shown that a large portion of light from the public lamps passes up and goes off into the sky, instead of being reflected on the pavements, and that by placing zinc or tin reflectors at the top of the lamps, a saving of 30 per cent. might be effected.

Dr. Hewlett said that certain experiments made in London showed that a saving might be effected by carburetting, that is by passing the light through the medium of petroleum. He brought out a report on the subject and laid it before Mr. Arthur Crawford and Major Tulloch; but he did not know what had been done with it.

The Commissioner said he thought the glass lamps belonged to the Gas Company; but he would look at the contract again to see what saving of light could be effected.

Mr. Ragunnath suggested that the lighting of the Queen's Road should be taken into consideration.

Dr. Cook said the road was so broad that there seemed to be no necessity for lighting it.

Dr. Hewlett—Any extension whatever should be in the native town.

The Commissioner concurred with Dr. Hewlett.

The Chairman—We recommend the Commissioner to see if he cannot get the Queen's Road lighted with kerosine lights. Every stranger who comes to Bombay wonders at the state of the road at night.

The estimates for public lighting were passed at Rs. 2,54,010 (including 47 lamps for the Port Trust), and the Commissioner undertook to consider whether, as a special arrangement, the lighting of part of the Queen's Road with kerosine could be provided for out of the proposed grant.

The estimate for road watering was next considered.

Dr. Cook, speaking in the interest of his friends—the children,—said that though the Nepean sea road from the Hon. Mr. Scoble's bungalow to Sir Cowasjee Jehangir's was watered, the road beyond, which was the dustiest, had not had a drop of water.

The Commissioner took a note, saying that if gentlemen wrote to him about any roads being insufficiently watered, he should feel obliged.

Dr. Blaney handed in an extract from *The Times* about cheap watering, that is by laying a pipe along the surface of the road.

The Commissioner said the hose system of watering would not do in Bombay, as the hose would be cut up by the cart traffic. Another objection was, that even if they resolved to use Vehar water only for road watering the pressure is so very low, that if they used one hose they could not use another at the same time.

Dr. Hewlett said he brought out the papers connected with the Parisian system of watering in the time of Mr Arthur Crawford.

Mr. Raghunath complained that a great deal of Vehar water was used for watering the roads.

The Commissioner—We use as little as possible.

Dr. Blaney—It is a fact that, if you stop all the Vehar water used for the roads, no man in Bombay will get a drop more for drink. It is an hydraulic question.

The estimate for road watering was passed at Rs. 67,875, which is to provide for the watering of 23 roads and streets hitherto left unwatered.

The next estimate was for road repairs.

Dr. Blaney said there was much room for improvement in road repairs. He objected to sandstone being used in road repairs, as it afterwards turned to dust, which, flying in the streets, affected their health and tried their temper, and he had, in consultation with several professional gentlemen, prepared a paper which, he hoped, would some day come before the Town Council not for disposal, but for consideration.

The Commissioner said he was much struck with certain correspondence on the subject which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*. Acting on the suggestions therein made, he tried the road between Apollo Bunder and the Municipal offices. In less than a week, the road was found to be in such a state that they had to put sandstone as a matter of necessity. It was, Mr. Pedder thought, a conclusive experiment.

Dr. Blaney said that in 1830-40, when sandstone or moorum was not used in road repairing, he was in the habit of writing in his gharry, so excellent were the roads in those years. He believed that, if the work was done properly, they could make as good roads without sandstone as they had in 1830.

Dr. Hewlett and the chairman were in favour of the present system.

Dr. Blaney—We have lately increased the steam rollers; so that, after increasing the expenditure, we have got worse roads. (A laugh.) I may mention that the man who made our roads in former years is, fortunately, now in Bombay.

A member—Who is he?

Dr. Blaney—Mr. Brock.

Dr. Cook drew attention to several unprotected spots in the Breach Candy road, which were dangerous to children.

The Commissioner undertook to look to the state of the road.

Dr. Cook next brought to notice a complaint he had heard that, though a sum of money was granted for footpaths in Church Gate Street, no footpath had been made from Mr. Kemp's to the end of the street opposite Messrs. Watson and Co.'s

The Commissioner undertook to see if he could do anything in the matter of the complaint.

The estimate for road repairs was then passed at Rs. 2,80,090.

The next estimate was for repairs to Municipal buildings.

The Commissioner asked attention to the improvement of police chowkies, which he wished should be built on the plan of the Breach Candy chowkey.

Dr. Hewlett made a suggestion as to the numbering of houses, which proved a source of great confusion and trouble to him in taking the census.

The Commissioner said there should be two numbers, one the survey number, and the other the street number.

The estimate for repairs to Municipal buildings was passed at Rs. 7,000.

That for improvement of streets was passed at Rs. 25,000.

For the maintenance of Vehar water works, the estimate was passed at Rs. 59,192, including Rs. 10,000 for repairs to the waste weir and waste weir channels.

The estimates for Panwell Brick works and drains were passed at Rs. 12,000.

The estimate for maintenance of Love Grove Pumping station was passed at Rs. 40,812. For Dharavi Sluices the estimate was passed at Rs. 1,726 per annum.

The estimates for the maintenance of public gardens were passed as under:—Victoria Gardens, Rs. 10,384; Elphinstone Circle Gardens, Rs. 996; Northbrook Gardens, Rs. 600, and Falkland Road Gardens, Rs. 290, making a total of Rs. 12,270.

On the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Dr. Hewlett, Mr. J. M. Maclean was elected an additional member of the Gardens Committee.

It was resolved that the committee be requested to meet at an early date.

The total estimates for the Engineer's Department as passed were Rs. 8,29,888 against Rs. 8,74,682, the grant for the current year.

On the motion of Mr. Raghunath Narayan Khote, seconded by the chairman, the estimate for the payment of interest and sinking fund on the several Municipal Loans and Vehar Water Works debt was passed at Rs. 7,11,148.

The estimate for pensions was passed at Rs 7,401.

For primary education the estimate was passed at Rs 10,000, and the Commissioner intimated that he would circulate the papers he had received from the Educational Department showing the expenditure upon primary education in the city of Bombay.

The estimate for the Goculdas Tejpall Hospital was passed at Rs. 36,000.

The Municipal Commissioner applied for an increase in the amount allowed him for "discretional contingencies," at the same time explaining the advantages of the increase being allowed; and on the motion of Dr. Cook, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, it was resolved that the estimate be entered at Rs. 10,000.

The estimate for auditors' allowance was passed at Rs. 4,000. That for rent of the Municipal offices at Rs. 33,900.

The total estimate of expenditure thus passed amounted to Rs. 30,44,664.

It was agreed that the consideration of the estimates of income should be proceeded with on Thursday the 22nd inst.

The Chairman stated that he would name a day as soon as possible for a meeting of the Pensions Fund Committee.

The ordinary business on the notice paper was postponed, and the Council adjourned until 3 o'clock to-day.

[illegible]ENCY COURT.

[illegible] PINHEY.)

[illegible] moved for an [illegible] similar appli[illegible] been refused, [illegible] ever since been obliged to conceal [illegible] been unable to support his family, or to continue his business, or to arrange with his creditors. Mr. Lang thought that, whatever might have been the original faults of the insolvent, his Lordship would be of opinion that he had expiated most of them now by the inconvenience to which he had been put.

Mr. Pigot appeared to oppose the application, and was about to address the Court, when his Lordship said it was not necessary. The merits of the case were now the same as when the former application was made. If the insolvent had been incarcerated under a decree of the High Court, his Lordship said he might have allowed an early day to be fixed for the hearing of the case. The case was now simply on the opposed list, and the insolvent, like any other insolvent who had been refused his interim, must wait his time till the case came on for hearing.

IN RE [illegible] CASSIRAM.

Mr. Talang, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for two months' further time to prepare his schedule. Granted.

IN RE KHIMJEE RAMJEE.

Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The first petition had been dismissed for want of prosecution.

There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

IN RE DAMODAR PANDURUNG AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Lang appeared for the insolvents and moved for an interim order.

The application was opposed by Bhugwan Crishna, a creditor, in person, who stated that the insolvent had vexatiously defended a suit he had brought against him, and had now filed his schedule to escape the payment of costs. The other grounds of opposition were stated in an affidavit.

His Lordship in giving his decision said it was not necessary for him to consider any suits brought by the parties against each other. There was one matter set forth in the affidavits which he was bound to consider: this was that in July last the opposing creditor applied for an attachment before judgment prohibiting the insolvents from alienating certain property. The insolvents appeared to show cause against the attachment; and after considerable litigation the attachment was granted, the Judge thinking that the insolvents were making away with their property. The costs of this application were Rs. 630, and it was to escape payment of these costs that the application for an interim order was now made: it must therefore be refused.

IN RE WASUDEO LUXIMONJEE.

Mr. Lang appeared for the insolvent and moved for an interim order. Mr. Talang appeared for Damodur Succaram and Anundrao Succaram, opposing creditors.

The grounds of opposition were, that the insolvent had brought a vexatious suit against the said creditors, and had concealed large quantities of property. The affidavit also stated that the insolvent's assets were sufficient to cover or nearly cover his liabilities, and that if the interim order were refused he would pay his debts. All the debts shown in the schedule were for costs of the suit above referred to.

Mr. Lang said that his client had had no notice of this affidavit, and if his Lordship thought any attention should be paid to the allegations in it he would ask for time to file an affidavit in reply. But on the facts of the case he would ask his Lordship to grant the interim order immediately. As to the insolvent's vexatiously defending a suit, the suit had been tried before his Lordship, and his Lordship had made no comments on the plaintiff for bringing it. The allegations about concealment of property were simply those made by every opposing creditor, and in this case he (Mr. Lang) asked his Lordship to disbelieve them, as the first allegation about the vexatious suit was incorrect. His Lordship said that one of the relations of the insolvent had positively sworn that the insolvent was in possession of property not mentioned in the schedule. This was not met by any other affidavit, and therefore he could not refuse to act upon it. It was true that Tuesday had been a close holiday, and therefore the insolvent had not had the usual opportunity of contradicting it, but still the fact remained the same, that there was a distinct statement made that the insolvent had concealed property. He would frame his order so that the insolvent might again, if so advised, make a fresh application. He thought it right to say, that though there was a ground or action in the suit brought by the insolvent against the opposing creditors, he was clearly of opinion that the insolvent had perjured himself more than once, and this was a matter he would take into consideration hereafter if a fresh application was made.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges in the course of the day:—Kuimjee Chuttoorbhoj, liabilities Rs. 93,032; Balloo Narsoo, Rs. 1,763; Sooltan Manuck and others, Rs. 3,657; Cullianjee Ramjee, Rs. 1,553; Tookaram Bhowoo and Toolsibai, Rs. 9,862; Govind Bhanjee, Rs. 264; Cooverbai, widow of Adurjee Cawasjee, Rs. 19,184; Narayen Cooverjee and Ambabai, Rs. 784; Dawood Calla, Rs. 1,704; Ruttonjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Rs. 13,802; Ebrahim Moosa and Dawood Ebrahim, Rs. 1,219; Pestonjee Muncherjee, Rs. 218; Khimjee Nassoo, Rs. 667; Arab Ally Hoosein, Rs. 432; Peer Muhomed Ayub Mahomed, Rs. 750; Arab Tyabally Hassanally Rs. 1,236.

THE BOMBAY CARTING AGENCIES.

To J. Gordon, Esq., Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,—We, the undersigned merchants, beg to draw the attention of the committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to the necessity for combined and decided action being taken by the whole mercantile community, European and native, in order to induce or compel the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to make more equitable carting arrangements, to provide better station accommodation for the goods traffic in Bombay, and to prevent the overloading of the bullock carts, and the gross ill-treatment of the bullocks employed in carting the goods brought into Bombay by railway.

Numerous representations showing the injustice caused by the present carting contracts have been made to the Railway Companies by merchants, both individually and by memorials with many signatures attached; but these representations have been almost entirely disregarded. No appreciable amelioration of the evils of which we complain has been effected, and in many cases no reply has been given by the Railway Companies to the letters addressed to them by merchants on the subject.

It is, in fact, evident that, unless the merchants act much more energetically than they have done hitherto, their interests and their rights will continue to be completely ignored. The native gentlemen whose signatures are attached to this letter, at first thought of memorializing Government, pointing out the injustice to which they are being subjected, but hearing that the Chamber of Commerce is also intending to take the matter up, they have now decided to ask the Chamber to co-operate with them.

We beg, therefore, to suggest that, as the question is one of great importance, both to the members of the Chamber and to all the other merchants of Bombay, the best way of dealing with it would be for the committee of the Chamber to call a public meeting in the rooms of the Chamber at an early date. A full discussion would then ensue, and suitable resolutions be passed. A similar course of procedure has been adopted by the Chamber on more than one previous occasion, when a mercantile question of great public interest necessitated united action, and we hope that the committee will agree to the request now made, and call a public meeting at an early date.—We are, &c.,

Narrondass Assaram and Co., Kessowjee Jadowjee, Mooljee Lilladhur, Dayabhoy Callianjee and Co., Shah Vardhman Poonsey, Shah Bhanjee Vurandrum, Parak Munsookram Kahandass Thacker, Luckmidass Khimjee, by Mensey Mooljee, Thacker Gocooldass Mahowjee and Co., Thacker Oomersey Cama, Dinshawjee Dadabhoy, Tribhoovundass Jadowjee, Parack Vullubbram Hemchund, Shah Sawjee Moojee, Shah Khimjee Mooljee, Shah Choonilal Lowjee, Thacker Ragoobhoy Daya, Parack Nuthoobhoy Soorchund, Shah Pauuchund Luckmeechand, Rowchand Amoolucky, Parack Mandookram Poonjaram, Shah Dayabhoy Dossabhoy, Thacker Canjee, Khatsey Poonjee, Purmanund Girdhur, Corejee Mowjee and Co., Shah Bapoobhoy Visram, Parack Munsookram Kooberdass, Shah Canjee Purbhoo and Co., Shah Khoosal Hurrydass and Co., Shah Dewjee Sunzpall, Shah Mooljee Veljee and Co., Thacker Gangjee Nurpat, Shah Ruttonsey Poonsey and Co., Shah Tricumjee Mooljee and Co., Shah Bharmul Bhojraj, Shah Bhawanjee Thuckersey, Gaddum and Co., W. Whittle and Co., Ralli Brothers, W. Nicol and Co., Ritchie, Stewart and Co., Stewart L. Macnaghten, Ewart, Latham and Co., Rid[illegible] Martin and Co., Killick, Nixon and Co., Grendin, Tippet and Co., Alsen, Riebe and Co., Peel, Cassel and Co., Forbes and Co., Finlay, Scott and Co., Campbell, Mitchell and Co., Greaves, Cotton and Co., Stearns, Hobart and Co., Albert Kunkler and Co., Finlay, Muir and Co., R. L. Southern and Co., George Lockhart and Co., H. Clason and Co., Wallace and Co., The London Asiatic and American Company, Limited, Framjee Sands and Co., Henry Dods and Co., and C. Macdonald and Co.

Bombay, July 31.

A PERPETUAL INJUNCTION AGAINST THE MORARJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Mr. Justice Bayley delivered judgment at the High Court on the 5th instant, in the long-pending suit brought by Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia against the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills, situated at Parell. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee, appeared for the defendants. At the hearing three counsel were instructed on either side.

(*Concluded from ye*[illegible] "*Bombay Gazette.*")

Mr. Gostling, in his [illegible]mination by the Advocate-General, said that he ca[illegible] years as the life of a pucka built house in Bom[illegible] that he thought 13 per cent. depreciation should be [illegible] for a house 20 years old, and that for one 35 years [illegible] would allow 16½ per cent. depreciation. Mr. Gostling, in para. 3 of his estimate, says—"It will be necessary that No. 1 should be insured, and this can only be done at the hazardous rate on account of its proximity to the defendants' godown." (That godown, I may remark, is at the nearest point of defendants' premises to bungalow No. 1. "Difference between per centage of hazardous rate 18 annas per cent., and ordinary rate 6 annas per cent., equal 12 annas or ¾ per cent. Say No. 1 with furniture is insured for Rs 40,000—¾ per cent. on this amount Rs 300 per annum, at 20 years' purchase, Rs 6,000." Mr Gostling in para. 4 says that bungalow No. 2 would cost at the present time to build Rs 43,055, and deducting 5 per cent. for depreciation, viz. Rs 2,002, gives the present value, Rs 38,053. In para 5 he says—"It will be necessary to insure No. 2, as it is too near the mill to be safe in case of fire. I do not think it can be insured for less than 10 annas, i.e. 4 annas in excess of the ordinary rate, say No. 2 without furniture is insured for Rs 25,000—4 annas or ¼ per cent. on Rs 25,000 is Rs. 62-8, which at 20 years' purchase is Rs. 1,250." The increased insurance, therefore, on bungalows Nos. 1 and 2 in excess of the ordinary rate of 6 annas for Rs. 100 per annum will at 20 years' purchase amount, in Mr. Gostling's opinion, to Rs 7,250. Mr. Crawford in his estimate states that it now becomes incumbent upon the plaintiff, for his own security, to insure bungalows Nos. 1, 2, and 3 against fire, and doubts whether any company would accept the risk of those houses, on account of the proximity of the mill at less than 12 annas per cent. For the purpose, however, of his estimate he assesses the fire insurance at 8 annas per cent. per annum, which, at 20 years' purchase, represents Rs. 11,472-8. Mr Morris in his estimate appears to think that the plaintiff should insure, but he does not go into details on the point, as do Messrs. Gostling and Crawford. Mr. Wilcox, in his estimate states that bungalow No. 1 should be insured by reason of the proximity of the mill. I cannot collect, however, from that document whether he thinks it necessary that any of the other bungalows should also be insured. Upon the question of insurance I consider that Mr. Gostling's evidence is entitled to the greatest weight, and he appears to have had more experience in Bombay on that point than either Mr. Crawford, Mr. Wilcox, or Mr. Morris, or than Mr. J. A. Forbes or Mr. Hamilton Maxwell. As to the alleged prospective loss of value to the two plots of ground bounded by bungalow No. 1 and its compound on the east, and by the Mahim Road on the west, the authorities cited on behalf of the defendants show that the plaintiff is not entitled to claim compensation; Kerr on Injunctions, p. 351. A very great number of English cases were cited by the learned counsel for the plaintiff and for the defendants. Each side relied much upon a decision of the House of Lords in 1865 in the case of the Directors, &c., St. Helen's Smelting Company vs. Tipping, 11 House of Lords cases, page 642. Where upholding a direction of Mr. Justice Mellor to the jury at the Liverpool assizes in August 1863, a direction similar to those given by the Judges in such cases for twenty years, the House of Lords decided that there is a distinction between an action for a nuisance in respect of an act producing a material injury to property and one brought in respect of an act producing personal discomfort. As to the latter, a person must, in the interest of the public generally, submit to the discomfort of the circumstances of the place and the trades carried on around him as to the former, the same rule would not apply, and that where no right by prescription exists to carry on a particular trade, the fact that the locality wherein it is carried on is one generally employed for the purpose of that and similar trades, will not exempt the person carrying it on from liability to an action for damages, in respect of injury created by it to property in the neighbourhood. In that case evidence was called on the part of the defendants, the Smelting Company, to show that the whole neighbourhood was studded with manufactories and tall chimneys, that there were some alkali works close by the defendants' works, that the smoke from one was quite as injurious as the smoke from the other, that the smoke of both sometimes united, and that it was impossible to say to which of the two any particular injury was attributable; and the fact that the defendants' works existed before the plaintiff bought his property was also relied on. The plaintiff obtained the verdict, the damages being assessed at £361 18s. 4½d., and the defendants were unable to get it set aside either in the Court of Queen's Bench, the Exchequer Chamber, or in the House of Lords. In Fletcher vs. Rylands, Law [illegible] Exchequer Chamber, in the course of an elaborate judgment delivered by Blackburn, J., reversing the judgment of the Court of Exchequer, thus states their opinion as to the law:—"We think that the true rule of law is that the person who for his own purposes brings on his lands and collects and keeps there anything likely to do mischief if it escapes must keep it in at his peril, and if he does not do so is *prima facie* answerable for all the damage which is the natural consequence of its escape. He can excuse himself by showing that the escape was owing to the plaintiff's default, or perhaps that the escape was the consequence of *vis major* or the act of God; but, as nothing of this sort exists here, it is unnecessary to enquire what excuse would be sufficient. The general rule as above stated seems on principle just. The person whose grass or corn is eaten down by the escaping cattle of his neighbour, or whose mine is flooded by the water from his neighbour's reservoir, or whose cellar is invaded by the filth of his neighbour's privy, or whose habitation is made unhealthy by the fumes and noisome vapours of his neighbour's alkali works, is damnified without any fault of his own; and it seems but reasonable and just that the neighbour who has brought something on his own property which was not naturally there, harmless to others so long as it is confined to his own property, but which he knows to be mischievous if it gets on his neighbour's, should be obliged to make good the damage which ensues if he does not succeed in confining it to his own property. But for his act in bringing it there no mischief could have accrued, and it seems but just that he should at his peril keep it there, so that no mischief may accrue, or answer for the natural and anticipated consequences: and, upon authority, this we think is established to be the law whether the things so brought be beasts, or water, or filth, or stenches." That decision was affirmed in 1868, on appeal to the House of Lords. Ryland vs. Fletcher, Law Rep. 3, House of Lords, 330, Lord Cairns, the Lord Chancellor, in moving the judgment of the House, quoting the passage I have just read, and stating that he entirely concurred with the opinion therein expressed. Lord Cranworth (p. 340) also said that he concurred in thinking that the rule of law was correctly stated by Mr. Justice Blackburn in delivering the opinion of the Exchequer Chamber, and, added Lord Cranworth—"If a person brings or accumulates on his land anything which if it should escape may cause damage to his neighbour he does so at his peril. If it does escape and cause damage he is responsible, however careful he may have been, and whatever precautions he may have taken to prevent the damage. In considering whether a defendant is liable to a plaintiff for damage, which the plaintiff may have sustained, the question in general is not, whether the defendant has acted with due care and caution, but whether his acts have occasioned the damage; and this doctrine is founded on good sense. For when one person in managing his own affairs causes, however innocently, damage to another, it is obviously only just that he should be the party to suffer, he is bound *sic utere tuo ut alienum non lædas*. This is the principle of law applicable to cases like the present, and I do not discover in the authorities that were cited anything conflicting with it." The case of Crump vs. Lambert, Law Rep. 3 Ex., 409, was decided by the late Master of the Rolls, Lord Romilly, in 1867. In the course of his judgment he stated the law applicable to cases like the present so clearly, that I will cite one or two passages from it. He said, "—With respect to the question of law, I consider it to be established by numerous decisions that smoke, unaccompanied with noise or noxious vapour, that noise alone, that offensive vapours alone, although not injurious to health, may generally constitute a nuisance to the owner of adjoining or neighbouring property, that if they cause substantial damages they may be recovered at law, and that this Court, if applied to, will restrain the continuance of the nuisance by injunction in all cases where substantial damages could be recovered at law. Elliotson vs. Feetham, 2 Bingh., N. C., 134, and Soltan vs. De Held, 2 Sim (N. S.), 133, are instances relating to noise alone. In the former damages were recovered in an action at law; and in the second an injunction was granted on account of sound alone. What constitutes a nuisance is thus defined by Lord Justice Knight Bruce, when Vice-Chancellor, in Walter vs. Selfe, 4 DeGex and S.-M., 322.—'Both on principle and authority the important point next for decision may properly I conceive be thus put. Ought this inconvenience to be considered in fact as more than fanciful, more than one of mere delicacy or fastidiousness, as an inconvenience materially interfering with the ordinary comfort physically of human existence, not merely according to elegant or dainty modes and habits of living, but according to plain and sober and simple notions among the English people.'" "This definition" (continues the Master of the Rolls) "is adopted in Soltan vs De Held by Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, and is, I apprehend, strictly correct, and it agrees with the principle of all the cases referred to at common law and approved of in the case of St. Helen's Smelting Company vs. Tipping, 11 House of Lords cases, 642. The law on this subject is, I apprehend, the same, whether it be enforced by action at law or by bill in Equity. In any case where a plaintiff could obtain substantial damages at law, he is entitled to an injunction to restrain the nuisance in this Court. There is, I apprehend, no distinction between any of the cases, whether it be smoke, smell, noise, vapour, or water, or any other gas or fluid. The owner of one tenement cannot cause or permit to pass over or flow into his neighbour's tenement any one or more of these things in such a way as materially to interfere with the ordinary comfort of the occupier of the neighbouring tenement, or so as to injure his property. . . . . The doctrine suggested in Hole vs. Barlow, 4 C.B. (N.S.), 334, that the spot from whence the nuisance proceeded was a fit, proper, and convenient spot for carrying on the business which produced the nuisance is no excuse for the act, and cannot be made available as a defence either at law or in equity. The real question in all the cases is the question of fact, viz., whether the annoyance is such as materially to interfere with the ordinary comfort of human existence. This is what is established in St. Helen's Smelting Company v Tipping, 11 House of Lords cases, 642, and that is the question to be tried in the present case." The learned counsel for the defendants urged that the plaintiff was standing on his extreme rights and that the Court ought not to interfere with an important industry. A passage was also cited by him from the Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1872-1873, wherein at pp. 23-24 of the introductory summary reference is made to the demand for Bombay-made yarns and cloth goods, and to the increasing daily outturn of yarn from the local mills. This Court has no desire whatever to interfere with the Spinning and Weaving Companies in Bombay, which, according to Mr. Aspin, employ 10,000 people, and have been a great source of wealth to Bombay and are a suitable industry to the people. Long may they flourish and may they increase fifty or even an hundred-fold. When, however, as in the present case, a mill springs up and causes a clear and substantial and actionable nuisance to its neighbour, and that neighbour invokes the aid of this Court, he will not ask it in vain. Private rights are little short of secured in the eye of the law, a striking instance of which is afforded by the case of the Attorney-General vs. The Council of the Borough of Birmingham, 4, K. and J., 528, cited by the learned counsel for the plaintiff. There the defendants were bound by a local Act of Parliament incorporating the Towns Improvement Clauses Act (10 and 11 Vic. ch. 34) effectually to drain the town of Birmingham. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. M. Page Wood held that they were not justified in so carrying on their operations for this purpose as to drive away fish and prevent cattle from drinking of the water of a river at a part seven miles below the town and where it belonged to the plaintiff. Public works ordered by Act of Parliament must, it was held, be so executed as not to interfere with the private rights of individuals; and, in deciding on the right of a single proprietor to an injunction to restrain such interference, the circumstance that a vast population will suffer (*e. g.* by remaining undrained) unless his rights were invaded, was one which the Court of Chancery could not take into consideration. The circumstance that a nuisance is only occasional is no ground for refusing an injunction. In Walker v Brewster, Law Rep. 5, Eq., Vice-chancellor W. M. Page Wood held that the collection of a crowd of noisy and disorderly people to the annoyance of the neighbourhood outside grounds in which entertainments with music and fire-works were being given for profit was a nuisance, for which the giver of the entertainment was liable to an injunction, even although he had excluded all improper characters from the grounds, and the amusements within the grounds had been conducted in an orderly way to the satisfaction of the police. In Inchbald v Robinson, Law Rep. 4, Chancery Appeals, 388, a circus, the performances in which were to be carried on for eight weeks, had been erected at Croydon near the plaintiff's house, and the performances which took place every evening lasted from about half past 7 to half past 10. It was proved that the noise of the music and shouting in the circus could be distinctly heard all over the plaintiff's house, and was so loud that it could be heard above the conversation in the dining-room though the windows and shutters were closed and several persons were talking in the room. The Lords Justices, affirming the decision of Vice-Chancellor C. Malins held that this was such a nuisance as the Court would restrain by injunction. Other cases might be cited, but the above will suffice to show the principles upon which a Court of Equity will interfere to protect the rights of an individual and against even an occasional or temporary nuisance. That the defendants by the nuisances caused by their mill produced sensible personal discomfort to the plaintiff and materially interfered with his quiet and his ordinary comfort and enjoyment of bungalow No. 1. Upon a careful review of the whole evidence admits, I think, of no doubt, and I consider that the sum of Rs. 1,000 is not by any means too large a sum to award him in respect of such causes of action. I should have also have held that [illegible] of bungalows 1, 2, 3; and probably of bungalow No. 4 had I not been satisfied upon the evidence that the defendants, so far as I can at present see, by means of the appliances successively adopted by them to reduce the nuisances from noise, smoke, soot, and cotton dust, have the power to continue to prevent their mill from being any longer a nuisance to the plaintiff or his properties. Mr. Macpherson in the course of his able address on behalf of the defendants said, and I think with perfect truth, "no doubt we could be a nuisance if we chose." I have cited passages from the evidence of some of the most eminent of the defendants' civil engineering witnesses, which show that in their opinion considerable care, and the continued use of the present appliances will be necessary to prevent the mill being hereafter a nuisance to the plaintiff and his property. The defendants, as I said at the hearing, have in my opinion put their case too high. They denied at the hearing that when the suit commenced there was any nuisance at all; and the learned Advocate-General asked that the suit should be dismissed with costs, and of course, as a necessary consequence, that the injunction now existing should be dissolved. Upon the first day of the hearing the learned counsel for the defendants asked for an issue, which was accordingly framed (issue 7) in these terms. Whether the plaintiff has not by his acts, *i. e.* by acquiescence, "disentitled himself to the relief claimed or any part thereof," and it was not until Mr. Macpherson was addressing the Court for the defendants, and on the 22nd day of the hearing, that it was stated that the defendants abandoned that issue upon the same day. The defendants also abandoned the 10th issue, which had been framed in these terms: "whether the defendants are entitled to recover from the plaintiff or set off the sum of Rs 13,000 claimed as damages in paragraph 17 of the written statement or any part thereof." Paragraph 17 of the written statement stated that the defendants said that this suit had been improperly and vexatiously instituted against them by the plaintiff, and that by reason of the rule nisi for an injunction having been made absolute on the 12th November 1872 the defendants were compelled to stop working their mill from the 13th November 1872 up to and until the 5th December 1872, both inclusive, on which day the said rule absolute was discharged by the Court of Appeal to the loss and damage of the defendants of Rs. 13,000, which sum they claimed to recover from the plaintiff in this suit. That claim was without any foundation. The rule absolute did not of itself stop the working of the defendants' mill, but carefully following recent precedents of the Court of Equity in England, it merely restrained the defendants from working or using their mill so as to cause any nuisance to the plaintiff, or to the persons residing on his property either by noise, smoke, soot, or cotton dust, or by allowing noxious odours or vapours to proceed therefrom. The total stoppage of their mill, which was their own act, seemed little short of an admission by them that even in November, when the wind almost always blows from a northerly direction, they could not continue to work it without creating one or more of the nuisances above referred to. However, eventually they abandoned their counter claim to Rs. 13,000 damages; but the fact that such a claim was put forward first in the written statement and afterwards in the 10th issue, and not abandoned until the hearing was two-thirds over, shows that the defendants are not backward in asserting their supposed rights as against the plaintiff. If the injunction which by the order of the Court of Appeal has, as regards all the alleged nuisances (excepting only that caused by noise), been in full force since the 1st June 1873, were now removed, what might naturally be expected to be the result with the increased machinery that has been put into the mill since the monsoon of 1873, and with perhaps [illegible] the work people employed, I can entertain little doubt that the noise would be much greater than it has been since the beginning of 1874. The defendants, if the injunction were away, would be under no legal obligation to continue the use of the steam-jets for a single day. They might cease to burn wood, the cost and supply of which in the Bombay market appear from the evidence to vary not inconsiderably. If the 20 feet wall were, as some of the witnesses think, to be considered as rendering the ground floor rooms inconveniently warm, there would, if the injunction were removed, be nothing to prevent the defendants removing such wall altogether, and placing a wire fence in its place, the consequence of which would be that a great increase of sound would be heard throughout the plaintiff's properties. The steam whistle or trumpet might again in the early morning and at sun down cause the same nuisance as it formerly did; and the defendants might also discontinue the use of the new dust chamber, and thereby the former cotton dust nuisance would be renewed. Judging of the future by the light afforded by the past, ought this Court to withdraw the protection it has hitherto afforded to the plaintiff and abandon him entirely to the mercy or the caprice of the defendants, whose primary object of course is to work their mill profitably to themselves and to obtain as good a return as they can for the monies they have invested in the mill and in its machinery. I am of opinion that it is the duty of this Court to prevent, as effectually as it can, a repetition of the nuisances from which the plaintiff, in the opinion of the Court, at one time unquestionably suffered. It was not alleged at the hearing that the injunction which has been over the mill since the 1st June 1873 has at all interfered with the due and profitable working of the mill; and, although I have no proof before me of the outturn during the last year, if I were to ask the learned counsel for the defendants what have been the results of the last year's operations, I should not be surprised if I were told that, notwithstanding the injunction, the mill had been so successfully worked as to justify a dividend of 20 per cent. upon the paid-up capital. Noise, smoke and cotton dust must of necessity be produced when the mill is at work, and unless restrained by injunction to confine the same within their own premises I do not see what guarantee the plaintiff will have against the nuisances breaking out again, and probably with increased vigour owing to the great increase of machinery as compared with what there was in the mill in August 1872. The list shows, amongst other things, the new machinery which commenced working in November 1873, and also the machinery ordered out or in the godowns or expected to come from England, and it must be borne in mind that Mr. LeMesurier, to whose opinion the Court is inclined to attach as much weight as to that of any of the eminent civil engineers called on behalf of the defendants, was extremely cautious in stating his view, and said, with reference to the new engine about to be placed on the defendants' premises and to the new building in course of erection near the entrance from the Mahim road, that he should not like to say whether if those were erected any increase in the noise would take place. The Court, though of course much assisted by the evidence given by the civil engineers and medical gentlemen called on the part of the defendants, is bound to form its own opinion from a careful consideration of the whole of the case, and certainly common sense tells us that, other circumstances being equal, an increased quantity of machinery will naturally produce increased noise. If I did not continue the injunction I should award considerable damages to the plaintiff to the extent of one-third of the value of his properties. It is because the evidence of the defendants' witnesses has satisfied me that the defendants have the power to work their mill in future so as to cause little if any annoyance to the plaintiff and his properties, that it appears to be the most fair and equitable course for the Court to adopt to compel and enjoin the defendants to use their mill so as not to cause any nuisance to their neighbours. I now proceed to record my findings upon the issues remaining for determination. I find upon issues:—1. That the property of the plaintiff in the plaint mentioned was, at the time of the commencement of the alleged nuisances complained of in the plaint, of the monthly rental and of the value in the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of the plaint respectively mentioned, save and except that I find that the [illegible] property was at the time of the commencement of the said alleged nuisances of the estimated value of rupees one lac and a quarter and upwards, and not of the estimated value of rupees three lacs and twenty-five thousand or thereabouts. 2. That the plaintiff and his tenants at the time of the filing of this suit suffered the nuisances in para. 5 in the plaint complained of, except the alleged nuisance from noxious odours and vapours, but that they do not still suffer from the same so long as the present appliances are used. 3. That volumes of smoke and soot were at the time of the filing of this suit emitted from the chimney of the defendants' mill and carried upon and over the plaintiff's property and into his bungalows as in para. 6 of the plaint alleged, but that volumes of smoke and soot are not still emitted or carried upon and over the said property or into the said bungalows so long as the present appliances are used. 4. That by reason of the working of the defendants' mill the comfort of the persons resident in the five bungalows of the plaintiff was at the time of the filing of this suit materially interfered with as in para. 7 of the plaint alleged, but that the comfort of such persons is not now materially interfered with so long as the present appliances are used. 5. That the value of the plaintiff's property was by reason of the alleged nuisances in the plaint complained of diminished, and but for the various appliances used by the defendants to mitigate such nuisances such property would now have diminished in value to the extent of one-third the value thereof or thereabouts. 6. That the defendants have taken reasonable and sufficient steps to mitigate but have not put an end to the alleged nuisances complained of by the plaintiff. 7. That the plaintiff has not by his acts disentitled himself to the relief claimed by the plaint or any part thereof 8. That the plaintiff is entitled to so much of the injunction prayed in clause [illegible] of the prayer of the plaint as is hereinafter specified. [illegible] That the plaintiff is entitled to recover Rs. [illegible] as damages in respect of the causes of action alleged in the plaint. 10. That the defendants are not entitled to recover from the plaintiff or set-off the sum of Rs. 13,000 claimed as damages in para. 17 of the written statement or any part thereof. 11. That by the 1st January 1874 the defendants had taken reasonable and sufficient steps to mitigate, but that they have not yet put an end to the alleged nuisances complained of by the plaintiff. 12. That the plaintiff is entitled to the relief hereinafter specified. I pass a decree for the plaintiff and award him Rs. [illegible] as damages and grant a perpetual injunction to restrain the defendants, their servants and agents, from working or using their mills so as to cause any nuisance to the plaintiff or to the persons residing on his property at Parell in the plaint mentioned either by the noise of the working of the said mill or by the discharge therefrom of smoke, or soot, or cotton dust upon and over the plaintiff's said property. The injunction granted by the rule or order of the 12th November 1872, and varied by the order of the Court of Appeal, dated the 5th December 1872, to be dissolved. The defendants to pay to the plaintiff his costs of this suit and of the hearing, including the costs of the motion for the injunction and of the appeal, and which costs were reserved by the said order of the Court of Appeal, dated the 5th December 1872, for disposal at the hearing. The defendants to bear their own costs throughout. Leave to either party to apply to this Court from time to time if so advised.

BHAMBURDA RESETTLEMENT.

COLONEL FRANCIS' EXPLANATION.

We give prominent insertion to the following letter addressed to us by Colonel Francis with reference to our article headed "New Assessment of Haveli talooka of Poona Zilla" in the issue of the 5th instant:—

Poona, 12th October 1874.

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to an article in your issue of the 5th October 1874, detailing the results of an inspection of certain lands belonging to the village of Bhamburda in the Haveli talooka made by the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, Mr Havelock, as reported in the Poona *Dnyan Prakash*; and as I have since personally inspected the lands in question and otherwise enquired into the matter, I beg you will do me the favour to publish the following particulars regarding this case:—

I find from the survey papers, that the village of Bhamburda was measured in 1863, though not due for revision till 1872. The survey was done at that time in order to furnish the Revenue Department with a statement of existing holdings, as the survey Nos. and sub-divisions of land entered in the village books, had been so much broken up by the sales of and which had been and were being effected at that time, that the village officers were unable to make out the proportion of the assessment to be collected from the different persons to whom the land had been disposed of by the regular cultivators of the village.

The classification was done in the following year 1864. This was the "share mania" period, and land suitable for building sites had risen almost to fabulous prices in the vicinity of Poona; and particularly in this village of Bhamburda, where it was being sold at from 500 to 1,000 Rupees per acre. Bearing this circumstance in mind, the Classer was instructed to make no deduction for unarable land in ground suitable for building purposes, and also to put a higher value on such lands than would be imposed under the regular scale of valuation in force in the department; and the classification was accordingly effected in this manner, but was not made use of for any purpose of assessment as the time of revision had not come

The papers thus prepared remained in the office till 1872, when the Revision rates were fixed; and the Superintendent, not being aware apparently of the special manner in which the work had been done, applied the new rates to the classification of the lands of the village done in 1864 in the same way as for the other villages of the district which had been re-classified on the regular scale in force in the department,—the result being, as explained in your article, that a considerable extent of land unsuited for cultivation, and which under the ordinary rules of the department would have been deducted, has been charged with assessment, whilst other poor soils have been valued much in excess of what they should be.

It will be seen from this explanation, that I admit the circumstances of the case to be generally correct as reported in your article, but at the same time I wish it to be understood, that the result which has been brought about is due entirely to a mistake on the part of the Superintendent in adopting a classification, done in an exceptional manner, as the basis of the new assessment of the village, and not to defects in the survey operations as generally applied in the district as you assume to be the case.

Orders have been issued for the work to be cancelled and a new classification of the village made.

The case is quite exceptional as no other village of the district was either measured or classified at the time Bhamburda was done, the whole of them being left over for the general revision operations carried out subsequently in 1872-73.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

T. FRANCIS, Colonel;
Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
Northern Division.

We are extremely glad that Colonel Francis, the ruling genius of the Survey and Settlement operations, has, as stated in our last issue, in company with others, personally inspected the lands previously inspected by the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, Mr. Havelock, the result of which inspection was reported in our issue of the 5th inst. It is a matter of still greater satisfaction that Colonel Francis frankly acknowledges the result of his inspection, the general correctness of the circumstances of the case as reported in our article. Most satisfactory of all is the news that "orders have been issued for the work to be cancelled and a new classification of the village made."

Thus far all right. But the aim of Colonel Francis' letter is to show that the case of Bhamburda is quite exceptional, and to take exception to our remarks as pointing out the defects in the Survey operations generally. It is this portion of the letter which raises some questions in our mind which we shall state below, and we hope Colonel Francis will supply the information necessary for their proper solution as promptly as he has given the particulars of his inspection of Bhamburda lands.

1. Was not the correspondence regarding the exceptional manner in which the classification of Bhamburda was ordered to be made in 1864 in the office of the Superintendent who fixed the revision rates in 1872? If the correspondence was in his office, how is the fact of his "not being aware apparently of the special manner in which the work had been done" to be accounted for? Are we to suppose that Survey Superintendents who have to fix rates which are to affect the weal or the woe of the whole agricultural, that is three-fourth of the entire population of the Presidency, for a full period of thirty years, are capable of, and do practically show, such gross negligence of duty as not to read up the correspondence which is to furnish them with correct data for fixing the new rates?

2. Does not the Superintendent submit his Settlement Report to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner? If he does, who was the Survey and Settlement Commissioner to whom the report about Bhamburda was submitted? Was he aware or not of the exceptional character of the classification of 1864? If he were, why was not the Superintendent made aware of it and his mistake corrected? If he were not aware, how is this ignorance to be accounted for?

3. Who was the officer that gave the order to deviate from the regular scale of valuation in force in the department, and class unarable lands as arable and to charge poor soils "much in excess of what they should be?" On the authority of what law is his procedure to be defended?

4. Is Colonel Francis sure that the share mania has not influenced the Survey and Settlement Officers in other cases than in that of Bhamburda? Firstly, loud complaints have been heard that the settlements made in Tanna and other Zillas about the share mania time have been made on the supposition that the Presidency would be for ever under the share mania and mere grass lands have been in many cases charged as fine paddy lands. Secondly, is not the principle on which the probable prices of staple grain for the next thirty years are calculated for the purpose of determining the future rates of settlement, tainted at the very root with the delusion produced by the share mania? Why are the rates of the past ten years only generally taken instead of striking the average of the past thirty years? and even then the rates for the ten years are manipulated according to the fancy of the Settlement Officer so as to suit the rates he wishes to fix.

5. What is the explanation of the new measurements of villages showing an excess of acreage over former measurements sometimes to the extent of so much as a hundred per cent., (see the case of Morvey in the Sattara Zilla detailed in the *Indu Prakash* of 7th July 1873)? Were the old measurements really so inaccurate as to account for this large difference, or is there any change of principle by which portions and kinds of ground advisedly left out of measurement then are included at present? How is it that the number of *unarable* acres shown in the old classification diminish generally in the new classification? If land classed as unarable in the old survey is brought into the class of *arable* by the labour and capital of the cultivator, does not section 30 of Act I of 1865 prohibit any enhancement of rates on those lands on account of their having been made arable? Is such land put down in the new classification as unarable or arable, and even if classed as arable is it charged as if it had been unarable?

6. What is the explanation of the circumstance that the cultivators who have to pay the new rates imposed at the resettlements now in progress, and the revenue officers who have to collect these rates both cry against their unbearableness? Is it not the fact that the investigations and inquiries of the revenue officers, at least in the Southern Division, have ended in satisfying them and in their reporting to Government that the new rates are too high and should be diminished? Have Survey and Settlement Officers really any good data for maintaining the rates to be bearable even when revenue officers who are charged with the duty of collection and who are intimately acquainted with the condition and means of the cultivators pronounce them to be unbearable?—*Indu Prakash.*

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INDIAN NEWS.

THE REVIVALISTS.—The Rev. Mr. Shaw, the author of the going-to-heaven-in-a-sailing-ship placards that were recently posted all over Secunderabad, will succeed the Californian Revivalist, as head of that branch of the Methodist Church in Madras. Mr. Shaw, who is not an American but an Irishman, and was ordained by the American Bishop Harris, who recently visited Bombay, is expected to arrive here next week.—*Madras Athenæum.*

FEEDING KITES.—Persons passing certain roads frequented by natives will observe almost daily, Hindus most regularly feeding Kites, one emblem of the "vehicle" of their god. The devotees with lumps of flesh in their hand, call out in no low accents, "Ko Swami, Ko" until the bird leaves the tree it perches on. The Kites knowing why they are invoked, fly over, and the flesh being thrown up, is caught dexterously by the bird's feet.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Combaconum to the *Madras Times*:—The new Railway line from Tanjore to Madras, which passes through this place, has been commenced. For the past two months, the Company's Engineers with their assistants have been hard at work, and the line has been staked out to a little way beyond Combaconum. Two or three miles of the embankment, [illegible], from Tanjore had already been thrown up. The works, however, will be commenced in right [illegible] January next, as at present nothing can be [illegible] on this side, owing to the fields [illegible] under water.

[illegible]—A correspondent from Malabar, writing under date the 14th instant, says:—"We learn that a religious mendicant of the Brahmin caste has turned up at Chittoor talook in the Cochin State. He professes to be an alchemist, and also a fore-teller of events, and is creating a good deal of sensation in that part of the province. Among other things, he is said to have prophesied that the British Rule in the East must cease within five years, and that there will be a general fraternization of all the Rajahs to keep their own." It would be well if some kind Samaritan would take charge of this man, and send him to the Lunatic Asylum at Calicut.—*Madras Times.*

DISCOVERY OF A MONOLITH.—Some time ago certain ryots in Tinnevelly discovered a large stone image when they were tilling their lands. The size of the image was such that it induced the Collector to ask Government for permission to purchase it, but as it would cost a good sum of money to bring it to Madras, it was deemed advisable to keep it there till a favourable opportunity offered to transfer it to the museum. The Government have ordered that the image be brought down to Tuticorin from Tinnevelly, at a cost of Rs. 20, but the location of the monolith in the museum will be delayed till the completion of the railway line between Tuticorin and Madras. A dhoney would bring the monolith to Madras at very little cost.—*Madras Standard.*

A POLYGAMIST.—A correspondent from North Arcot writes:—There is a rather curious case being heard in Chittoor before the Assistant Magistrate. A pensioner of the famous Madras Fusiliers is now being tried for polygamy. This gallant, it seems, is known to have married three wives, and the police are in hopes of making more discoveries. The ladies whom he had so cruelly treated can only metaphorically be said to belong to the fair sex, for they are all the daughters of Ind, and among the duskiest of those daughters. He began his matrimonial campaign somewhere in the Northern Circars, and working his way South, took a fresh partner in the districts that he passed through. His campaign ended unfortunately for him at Chittoor. Two of the wives have appeared against him, and the third is expected shortly.—*Madras Athenæum.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

OPENING OF THE UNITED SERVICES PROPRIETARY COLLEGE, AT WESTWARD HO!

(*North Devon Journal.*)

This important event—so full of promise to the prosperity of this attractive watering-place, as well as of the whole of the district—took place on Thursday last. No parade or public manifestation of any kind gave note of it. The young gentlemen arrived, and the masters entered on their duties; and so the College became, with regard to its proper purpose, an accomplished fact. But although so quietly set at work, it has not been without much energy, and by dint of a great expenditure of thought as well as of money, that the place has grown into shape, and all the necessary preliminaries have been successfully completed. What the amount of capital which the establishment will ultimately represent is at present undetermined, for a large extension of the existing buildings is contemplated as a probability of the not remote future: suffice it to say, that for all its requirements, present and prospective, ample means are available, as a glance at the list of patrons—containing many of the most distinguished names in England, except royalty itself—will at once demonstrate. It is not, however, in any sense a commercial speculation; the proprietors seek no dividend for their investment. No one individual can have a stake in it exceeding in amount 100l.; and for that the return consists in a right of nomination of a boy or boys to the college. The high character of the undertaking will be appreciated when the names of the patrons are mentioned, as those of Lieut.-Gen. his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G., Gen. the Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., G.C.B., Gen. Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Adm. Sir James Hope, G.C.B., Vice Adm. Sir John W. Tarleton, K.C.B., Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edw. Greene, K.C.B., Col. the Duke of Northumberland, Adm. the Earl of Lauderdale, G.C.B., Gen. Sir R. Dacres, G.C.B., Adm. Sir Sydney Colpoys Dacres, G.C.B., the Rev. G. R. Gleig, Chaplain-General, Gen. Sir Richard Airey, G.C.B., Field-Marshal Sir William M. Gomm, G.C.B., Vice Adm. Sir Cooper Key, K.C.B., F.R.S., Major-Gen. G. A. Schomberg, C.B., Gen. Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., Vice-Adm. Sir Hastings R. Yelverton, K.C.B., Lieut. Gen. Sir Duncan A. Cameron, G.C.B., Gen. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. P. Haines, K.C.B. The Council is composed of Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Charles B. Daubeney, K.C.B., Chairman, Rear-Adm. R. A. Powell, C.B. (late Captain of Britannia), Rear-Adm. Rowley Lambert, C.B., Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. St. George, K.C.B., R.A., Col. T. A. L. Murray, R.E., Major F. B. M. Cree, Maj.-Gen. W. F. Marriott, C.S.I. (late Secretary to Government of Bombay). Capt. T. H. Saunster, late 79th regiment, is the Secretary, and is in residence near the College. The head master is Mr. Cornell Price, M.A., [illegible], late master of the Modern Side, Haileybury College, and the second master Mr. F. W. Haslam, B.A., late Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge (1st Class Classical Tripos, 1871). The rest of the staff is of the same high class. The proprietary regard themselves as exceptionally fortunate in having been able to secure such pre-eminent qualifications in their head and second masters, who, of course, reside on the premises. No better guarantee of the success of the undertaking could have been secured. The buildings have been made admirably suitable to the purpose to which they are now applied. Those who know Westward Ho! will remember Kingsley Terrace, consisting of twelve houses of handsome elevation, situate on high ground, a little removed from the turnpike road, and commanding an uninterrupted view of the sea, which occupies the wide expanse in front, at a distance of a few hundred yards. Six of these twelve houses have already been appropriated, and form the college. The rest await an early enlargement of it. The building is lofty, consisting of five floors, but the depth is not considerable; so that the dormitories, which engross the fourth and fifth floors have the great advantage of ventilation both at the back and in front. The basement is taken up by the extensive, kitchens, lavatories, store-rooms, servant's apartments, cellars, and the various uses required in so large an establishment. The cooking apparatus in the principal kitchen is of the most complete description. It is by Bailey, of London, and has been built at a cost of several hundred pounds. The cooking is all done by steam. The water, which is in abundance, of the purest quality, and is supplied to every floor in the house, is turned on from a spring which rises in the high ground at the back of the premises. The boilers in the kitchen are of great size; when we saw them the dinner was being prepared, which seemed partly to consist of stewed meat (it was on Saturday, we should say); and it was curious to notice that the operation of keeping it stirred, to prevent its all falling to the bottom, was performed by spoons which were kept going by steam! It all looked very savoury and appetising. There was a steamer for the potatoes, which, it was said, would dress a sack and and half in twenty minutes. All the arrangements appear in like perfection, and to contemplate the requirements of several hundred inmates. The second floor consists of the dining halls, which are five or six in number, communicating one with another by spacious opening. The height of the floors is from ten to eleven feet, except the basement and the top floor, which are slightly less. The third floor comprises the school and class-rooms; and it was said by a gentleman competent to speak on the point that the principal class room was the best to be found in any school in England. The two upper floors, as we have said, are the dormitories, five rooms in each, of 32 feet in length and the width of the building, each room containing 14 beds. There is a handsome corridor at the back, running along the whole length of 170 feet, of great height, the timbers of the roof being open. Beyond the corridor are the closets. All the sanitary arrangements of the building have been constructed under the superintendence of Messrs. Warner and Sons. The lifts from floor to floor were constructed by Messrs. Waygood-Smith and Co. A noble hall is being erected at the end of the building which will be 60 feet by 35, and will form a temporary fives court. Two terraces [illegible] lead down to the road on the other, side of which is a large field, which will form the playground for cricket and other sports, and beyond it are the Northern Burrows, with their hundreds—if not thousands—of acres for recreation, including the golf ground [illegible] all and [illegible] refreshed by the invigorating [illegible] the [illegible]. A more healthful situation [illegible] have been impossible to select, and difficult [illegible] chosen one of greater beauty. As we mentioned [illegible] week the whole of the buildings will be lighted with gas, supplied by means of an apparatus erected on the premises by the patentee, Mr. Shedlock, in connexion with a company formed for the purpose of promoting the manufacture of gas from eupion, a spirit extracted from mineral oil (of which company, we understand, Mr. William Whyte, son of the late James Whyte, Esq., of Pilton House, is the manager). The machine is said to answer its purpose admirably. The school has opened under the most flattering auspices. Its prospects are far better than the most sanguine contemplated when the undertaking was first set on foot. Already a great enlargement, by the addition of the other six houses of the terrace, is in contemplation; and it is believed that at no distant period the present buildings will be allotted altogether to a junior school, and that a distinct college for senior boys will be erected on a site near at hand, under the same management. The school contemplates an entirely finished education. Above 60 young gentlemen arrived on the day of opening, and 70 more are said to be engaged. The college, when it shall comprise the whole terrace will have accomodation for nearly 300; but the promoters are sanguine enough to look forward to a much larger aggregate number of pupils. Of course, the college has yet to be tested; but everything promises to realise all the success which its most ardent well-wishers bespeak for it. The design of the College, as its title expresses, is primarily for the sons of gentlemen belonging to the naval or military services; but it is not at all intended to be exclusively so, although a different and somewhat higher scale of charges is adopted for the sons of civilians. The sons of officers who enjoy a nomination by a proprietor will be admitted at 60 guineas per annum; and those without such nomination at 70 guineas. Day scholars nominated will pay 16 guineas, and without nomination 18 guineas. While to the sons of civilians the charge for boarders will be 80 guineas, and for day scholars 20 guineas. These terms are said to be altogether inclusive. For the character of the education and training intended, they are considered moderate. Neither of the masters is a clergyman; but the boys will be brought up in the principles of the Church of England, and will attend the Church at Westward Ho! until a private chapel is provided. The situation will ensure to the pupils the advantage of sea-bathing to perfection, as well as facilities for boating. The credit of originating this extensive scheme belongs entirely to Capt. Molesworth, R.N., who has laboured in it with a zeal which would not be exceeded, and with an energy which was superior to all the obstacles it had to encounter. The most grateful thanks of the neighbourhood he has done so much to serve are eminently his due. The plans by which the buildings have been so extensively altered as to be adapted to their present use were originally prepared by Mr. Oliver, architect, of Barnstaple, and afterwards approved by the architects of the proprietary, Messrs. Ellis, of Fenchurch-street, London. Capt. Molesworth has been continually on the spot, and has given his gratuitous oversight to the progress of the work. The gas holders and fittings have been erected by Mr. Abbott, of Bideford, who has also done much other work in his line.

A WITCH TRIAL IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

(*Concluded from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.*)

THE confession went on to relate—how on the morning of the Sunday, when her *ami* was to wed, Marion rose early—how, sitting sadly by her lattice, she saw Hainsellin pass and saluted him—how, when the marriage hour drew nigh, she felt constrained to go and witness the procession on its way to church—how she followed it thither, and remained, with what feeling we shall not attempt to guess, until the ceremony was over—how, when it was over, she stepped forward before the company, with that stoicism which intensest passion can so strangely assume, and saluted the pair, "*bien et doucement*"—how afterwards she accompanied the party back to the hostelry of Alençon, where it was to spend the day in revelry—and how, quitting it at the door of the hostelry, she returned to her lonely chamber.

To Marion that day was emphatically the day of darkness which, according to old-world superstition, everybody is compelled to undergo at least once in life. A miserable day, a terrible day, a day of impotent fury, hopeless sorrow, and withering remorse, every one of whose incidents burns its impression deep into the memory.

In her chamber, l'Estallee remained for hours—brooding over guilty woes, and writhing under the lashes of the Furies. There, in the very focus of human suffering, she sat, the realisation of the picture so powerfully painted in the *Giaour*—

Darkness above, despair beneath,
Around her flame, within her death.

"Two hours after midday," she bethought her of the promise of la Barre, and hurried to the Rue Froidmentel, where she conducted herself as one possessed—wringing her hands, gesturing wildly, rending her hair and her garments, and sending forth fierce complaints which were not altogether without foundation. From the evidence it appears that Hainsellin dealt with her as such scoundrels deal with such women. He had used her money as unscrupulously as her affections. He was even indebted to her for his life. In a dangerous illness, when he had no one else to look to and no other shelter for his head, she had conveyed him to her lodging and nursed him herself carefully and tenderly back to health. Poor l'Estallee! wicked she was, and immoral in the extreme, but still thoroughly devoted and self-sacrificing—excellent in that which makes the most excellent quality of woman—who does not pity her?

Having subsided into something like composure, Marion was again sworn to secrecy by the beldame, and the garlands were produced. "Holding them in her left hand," narrated the unfortunate, "she crossed them with her right, while she muttered over them some words too low for me to hear. Then she handed them to me with these directions—'Go to the hostelry where the marriage feast is held, and when you see the married couple join in the dance make some excuse—such as stooping to tie your shoe, or to pick up something you have dropped—which will enable you to place the garlands in their way without exciting attention. If you so manage that they shall tread upon them, I promise you that your wish shall be accomplished.'"

Here, as Marion asserted, she was seized with a scruple. She, whose life was one round of mortal sin, actually shrank from imperilling her precious soul by following the instructions of the ogress. That the scruple was real we do not doubt; over and over again have we witnessed the like. But when Margot answered either that the garlands were, and would remain perfectly harmless to every one but the bridegroom and the bride, her scruples evaporated, and she consented to go through with the sorcery.

Concealing the things beneath her dress, Marion hastened to the festive scene. There she found the company footing it with plebeian vigour. And there, thanks to the easy manners of the period, she found no difficulty in joining the dance—having a partner whom the greffier has not forgotten to describe with excruciating precision as one-eyed Thomas, a familiar servant of the Duke of Touraine. And here we must pause to protest against that habit peculiar to the law, which will persist in taking advantage of the trial of a thorough-paced scoundrel to consign to immortality all the more unpleasant peculiarities of respectable people.

In the course of the evening Marion managed to deposit her garlands. Having no further business there, she went home to supper; and after supper she hastened to the tavern to report progress, and be again assured of success.

The Monday and Tuesday following "the unfortunate" spent in an excursion to Montmartre. There some gossip respecting the newly married led her to think that the spell had failed. She returned, therefore, to Paris exceedingly downcast, to be assured by a report—a true one, as it happened—that bride and bridegroom were ill, the latter alarmingly. This, with the addition of a conversation in which the ogress continued to laud her nostrums and to encourage the hopes of her dupe, was the end of this unparalleled confession.

Margot was confronted with Marion, whose depositions were read over to her. To everything contained therein the crone gave the most unqualified contradiction. "And saying and affirming upon her oath that the deponent had lied most maliciously and foully, she challenged the said Marion to single combat, and threw down her gage."

Here it may be remarked that the peculiar form of trial, termed by battle, was then in full swing. Not quite four years before all Paris had witnessed the celebrated duel between Carouge and Legris; and though it was usual for women who challenged, or accepted challenge, to appear in the lists by deputy they were at full liberty, as many instances show, to refuse championship, and do battle in person. In this instance the duel was at once refused. Then Margot attempted to prove an alibi with respect to the events, which told most heavily against her, but managed merely to elicit further proof thereof. This, however, was not yet considered convincing; and, to procure what was needed, it was determined to torture both the prisoners once more. They began with Marion, who adhered to her last confession. She, therefore, was soon released from the rack, which closed the proceedings for that day.

On Saturday the prisoners were re-examined. Marion confirmed her confession, and attributed her early denials to the oaths which the ogress had induced her to take, and also to the persuasions of the latter during their confinement together. She added, that her tortured and weakened limbs had given her good cause to regret her obstinacy.

Margot was now ordered to be questioned by water; and here, like her predecessor, she gave way before a single drop of the fluid could be employed. Her confession was as ample as could be desired; it was in great part a recapitulation of that of l'Estallee. What was new therein referred exclusively to matters of sorcery, and ran as follows:—When about to deliver the garland to Marion, she described herself as calling up the demon in these words: "Enemy, I conjure thee, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, that thou come hither to me!" "Then," said she, "I made a third and smaller garland, which I threw on a bench behind me. Immediately afterwards, when I was about to cross the larger garland, I saw, at my elbow, an enemy of the form and fashion of the enemies who appear in the Passion plays, with the exception, that this one had no horns. He asked what I wanted with him. I replied, 'I give you yonder garland on condition that you plague Hainsellin and his wife in such a way that Marion shall have full reparation for the wrongs they have done her. Then the enemy departed,' bearing with him the little garland. I saw him fly out through a window that was open in the chamber with a noise like a whirlwind, and I was much afraid."

Being questioned still further of the invocation of fiends—a matter concerning which the judges displayed an extremely puerile curiosity—she replied by relating a circumstance which had occurred some twenty-four years before. "Being in the fields under Montmatre, with a daughter of sin like myself, we began to tell of our lovers. Then this girl, who was a Fleming, but whose name I have forgotten, taught me how to invoke the devil. And then and there did I invoke him as she instructed, crying out 'Devil, guard and aid me and my lover (whom I named), so that he may never love any but myself!' When I had spoken, somebody, whom I could not see, replied, and in my terror I ran and hid myself in a little hut that we had constructed with turf and brambles." Concerning the Satanic portion of the old tavern-keeper's confession, it is but right to remark that her judges had evidently made up their minds that something of the kind must have occurred, and that they were as evidently determined to tear that something from her lips, even though they should rack her asunder in the process. The victim of her own cunning and sordidness saw clearly that her fate was decided, and to preserve her wretched limbs from unnecessary suffering, she concocted the stories whose outlines we have given.

On Sunday, Margot was re-examined alone; and on Monday, in company with Marion. She was found to adhere steadily to her confession; nor did her companion recall aught that she had said.

Finally, on Thursday, the 9th of August, the pair were brought up for judgment. The court was a full one, numbering full twenty members. They were unanimous in condemning la Barre to be exposed in the pillory, and then burnt as a witch. With respect to l'Estallee, there was a difference of opinion. Five of her judges would fain have substituted banishment for the fatal penalty; but, as three-fourths of the assembled [illegible] voted for death, the merciful intentions of the minority were frustrated. The sentence was executed on the instant. Years had yet to elapse before the exertions of a great penitent, who in his day had been a mighty sinner, Pierre Craon, could succeed in procuring for criminals condemned to death the solace offered by religion. The two, therefore, were hurried from the judgment hall to the pillory, and thence to the stake and their long account—

Unhousel'd, unanointed, unanel'd:
No reckoning made,
With all their imperfections on their head.

As to Hainsellin Planete, who repaid the sacrifices and rid himself of the importunities of a devoted mistress by doing her to death, no further mention is made of him.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

JOHN HENRY FOLEY, R.A.

(*Saturday Review.*)

THAT England, which can boast of Flaxman and of Gibson, should yet care so little for sculpture, need be no matter for surprise. People who live so much within houses as we do, and whose gardens and pleasure grounds are neither ornamental nor useful during so large a part of every year, cannot be expected to take much interest in white marble statues designed expressly for "standing naked in the open air." If they are made of common marble they soon lose colour and surface. The snow blackens them, the rain turns them green. Only those will resist the weather which are carved in stone so hard that good work is performed with difficulty and at great expense. Even in the grounds attached to large country houses statues are seldom seen. At Chatsworth all that are of value are in a gallery within the house. At [illegible] two statues are, in one of the courts, but they are of bronze, and bronze by no means answers to the requirements of the landscape gardener; white marble, to contrast with green trees and grass, and to be reflected in calm ponds, is the best for his purpose. In practice, however, we banish sculpture to our churches and cemeteries, contenting ourselves with bronze in our public places, and with nothing at all in our private ones. How far time may deal gently with Leicester Square and the Albert Memorial we cannot yet tell, but we fear the account, when it does come, will not be satisfactory. One school of art which has come into existence of late years is that of stone carving in architecture, but at best it only stands towards the fine art of sculpture as landscape stands towards figure-painting. Still, when we see the admirable modern work often performed in the ornamentation of restored cathedrals and college museums, we may congratulate our age on the revival of a kind of sculpture so long torpid as to have been virtually dead.

But the present state of sculpture as an art of the highest kind is in England, as well as abroad, matter for melancholy reflection. The more so as we have lost in Mr. Foley a sculptor of whom we were justly proud, and of whom it is no disparagement of his fellows to assert that he was the very best we had. Only one living artist deserves to be named with him, and Mr. Woolner will pardon us for saying that, if he is now second to none, he was ten days ago second to Mr. Foley.

America has produced at least two, if not three, sculptors who rivalled Mr. Foley; but France, although the average merit of its artists is high, does not now possess one whose purity of design and perfection of finish are equal to his; whilst in Italy sculpture, like painting, has degenerated into little more than mere dexterity in carving. The saddest matter for reflection is that, though we valued him so highly, his most ambitious works have been suffered to leave our shores. When he had completed his equestrian figure of Lord Hardinge efforts were made to secure a replica for London, but they were not successful; and when the magnificent statue of Outram was so much admired during its temporary exhibition in Pall Mall, a similar attempt was similarly abortive. This is the more to be regretted because, though our hopes of the sitting figure of Prince Albert are justly great, yet we feel that no sitting figure, however grand and however graceful, can be expected to rival in magnificence of effect either the one or the other. And as India has deprived us of Foley's finest equestrian statues, so Ireland can boast of his best standing figures; for his Goldsmith and his Burke, two of the most gracefully modelled bronzes he ever produced, are set one on either side of the entrance to Trinity College in Dublin. Another statue, somewhat like them in design, the lamented artist had just completed in clay, ready for the casting; but this, which represents "Stonewall" Jackson, and which was subscribed for by English admirers of the great Confederate general, is also destined to depart from England, having been commissioned for presentation to the State of Virginia.

In London, however, we have one of Mr. Foley's noblest efforts. In front of the War Office, and close to the scene of his last labours, we have the bronze statue of Lord Herbert of Lea. There is remarkable grace in its proportions, and a simple pathos, not unmixed with dignity, in its attitude—the head bent down, and supported as if in deep, perhaps melancholy, thought upon the hand. A comparison of this figure with that of the same subject at Wilton, by the late Baron Marochetti, will at once dispel any doubts as to the immense superiority of the Irish over the Italian artist—a superiority brought into remarkable prominence by a fact which is fresh in the memory of most of us; for when, after Marochetti's death, his full-sized model of the central figure for the Albert Memorial was placed underneath the canopy, it was found so wanting in all the qualities looked for in such a performance that every one was glad to hear of its rejection, and equally glad that Mr. Foley was appointed to fill the vacant pedestal. The completion of his model had occupied him for some time, and the result of his labours has fully justified the choice; so fully indeed, that there have not been wanting many who wondered that, instead of a foreigner, however eminent, Mr. Foley had not in the first instance been selected for the task. It is now, however, satisfactory to think that the supreme effort of his genius will adorn a monument [illegible] time must be so largely judged. The group representing Asia has been long enough before the public for an impartial opinion to have been formed, and it is not many months since its merit was pointed out in these columns. Even if it is pronounced inferior to some of Mr. Foley's other efforts, it is at least so far a success that it completely eclipses the three groups with which it is associated. It is perhaps a question whether this amounts to praise.

The grace which distinguished more or less all the productions of his chisel is better exemplified by some of his other public works. When the ancient chapel of St. Stephen, so long connected with the glories of our blood and State, was removed to make way for the hall which now occupies the site, a happy inspiration arranged for a series of statues of the great men whose voices had been heard within the old walls. For some four centuries, from the reign of Henry IV. to that of Queen Victoria, the House of Commons had assembled in the chapel, and here the greatest Englishmen had for twelve generations exerted their eloquence. If it was necessary to remove even the ruins, and to substitute a gallery the exact use of which has yet to be discovered, it is at least satisfactory to observe how the wall space is appropriated. The competition in Westminster Hall for the honour of filling these pedestals brought out some of the first talent of the day, and the exhibition of two statues, which we shall notice more at length, secured to Mr. Foley foremost place. Of the twelve statues of statesmen which now decorate St. Stephen's Hall, two, those of Seldon and Hampden, are by him, and it is not too much to say that they are the best of the series, although the average excellence of all the twelve is tolerably high. He also made the fine sitting figure of the architect of the Palace.

But Mr. Foley's minor efforts were not unworthy of him. His Ino and the Infant Bacchus was one of the two referred to above. It was first exhibited in 1840 at the Royal Academy, and was in the purely classical style, of which unfortunately we have so few examples. It depended wholly for its interest on the beauty of the composition and the finish of the execution, having no modern associations to recommend it to notice. But to those to whom sculpture is good only so far as it approaches the examples of the Greeks, this was a subject for almost unqualified admiration. Even this was rivalled by the other statue, the "Boy at the stream," a single figure, in which the artist attempted a most difficult task with considerable measure of success. A young [illegible] on the brink of a river, leaning back, with one arm stretched up over his head to a branch above, and with one foot pushed forward to touch the water. The attitude presents, therefore, to the eye one continuous sloping line from the upraised hand to the down-stretched foot, yet it is managed with such skill, and modelled with such delicate curves, as to give no appearance of awkwardness and no stiffness or formality. These were both early works, but they best represent his powers in marble.

We have already remarked that the chief quality of Mr. Foley's art was its grace. Occasionally his remarkable softness of outline degenerated into something approaching weakness, but in his greater works no such fault is to be found. They were not in marble but in bronze. The group of Lord Hardinge on his charger will probably be always regarded as his highest achievement. It is in many respects preferable to the Outram. The two stand side by side at Calcutta, and are modelled to the same scale. But this association must render still more unsatisfactory the want of repose in the second figure. Lord Hardinge sits upright on his pawing horse and restrains it with a firm rein, while he looks before him calm in his dignity. Outram is represented in violent motion. Curbing his horse sharply with one hand, he sits round in his saddle, and holds with the other his drawn sword at a right angle to the axis of the group. His hand rests on the flank of the animal, and is the only thing at rest in the whole composition. His countenance is full of ardour, not to say of passionate emotion, and the horse, thrown back almost upon its haunches, paws the air with [illegible] and lashes wildly with the tail. [illegible] from which the statue can be [illegible] the whole effect is [illegible] from anything mon[illegible] Yet, with all the [illegible] life and vig[illegible] criticism is [illegible] originality [illegible] astonish[illegible] force ca[illegible] true art. [illegible] her [illegible] it is latent, and the stren[illegible] so prominently obtruded, is [illegible] real and [illegible] more satisfactory.

Considering the even and sustained excellence of his works, it is worth noting that Mr. Foley never soared into the ideal regions which Thorwaldsen and other great sculptors loved. It is often said that the ambition of every artist in marble is to carve a Venus; and with Gibson and Canova and the ancients for exemplars the aspiration is a worthy one. But it does not seem to have stirred Mr. Foley. He may have nourished some such design, and his Egeria at the Mansion House approaches the idea. But he was, as we regret to observe, only fifty five, and, had not his life been prematurely cut off, he might have executed works greater and higher than any he leaves behind him. That a difference with the governing body of the Academy should for some years have deprived the annual exhibitions at Burlington House of his statues must always be deplored. What his own modesty and retiring disposition would not have desired in his lifetime may now, perhaps, that he is gone, be carried out, and an adequate number of his designs, in plaster, marble, and bronze, be expected to grace the winter exhibition to which we have learned to look forward without fail.

It is too soon to attempt any estimate of the extent of his powers, or to endeavour to fix his exact place in art. The shadow of death is still over his home and his studio. Our regret is too fresh to permit an impartial judgement. Considering his untiring industry, he did not produce much, or, to speak more accurately, many things. With him talent was indeed a capacity for hard work. There is no carelessness in anything that he did. Completeness without tameness, grace without loss of vigour, tenderness without anything mawkish, these were his characteristics. Where he will stand when measured by the stature of Flaxman and Gibson we cannot yet pronounce. But the great in art among whom he rests in St. Paul's have received into their silent society no worthier companion. And the friends he has left behind will not easily fill his place among the living. There were few artists in London less known out of their own immediate circle, but none whose modesty, whose kindliness, whose genius, had more firmly endeared them to their fellows.

SWINBURNESE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "KOTTABOS."

SIR,—The readers of *Kottabos* have been favoured with many excellent versions of English poems into Latin and Greek. In some of these—as for instance "If I had a donkey," "Billy Taylor," "The Bobby," "Slim Jim," and others—the English piece chosen for translation has been of a homely and undignified character, and the effect produced has been due to the contrast between the slovenly style of the English and the accuracy and elegance of the Latin or Greek. In each of these cases some ancient poet, Ovid for instance, or Aristophanes, is selected for imitation, and the version has been successful in proportion as its style resembled that of the proposed model. It occurs to me that a similar feat might be performed without going beyond the limits of our own language. Some common street song might be selected, and its homely ideas might be clothed in the language of Tennyson or Swinburne. The following is an attempt to invest a street song (for the vulgarity of which I crave the pardon of the readers of *Kottabos*) with the solemnity of the Swinburnian verse. The keynote to the style of Swinburne seems to be a love of alliteration and metaphor, together with an admiration for the diction of the English version of the Old Testament.—

FRAGMENT OF A STREET SONG ENTITLED "O JOHNNY, I HARDLY KNEW YOU."

Where are those eyes that were so mild,
When of my heart you me beguil'd?
Why did you skedaddle from me and the Child?
O Johnny, I hardly knew you.

THE SAME TRANSLATED INTO SWINBURNESE.

Also thine eyes were mild as a lowlit flame of fire,
When thou wovest the web whereof wiles were the woof, and the warp was my heart,
Why left'st thou the fertile field whence thou reapedst the fruit of desire,
For the change of the face of thy colour I know thee not, who thou art!

A subsequent verse might also be translated somewhat less literally:—

STREET SONG.

Where are those legs with which you run,
When you went to shoulder the gun?
Indeed your dancing days are done;
O Johnny, I hardly knew you.

THE SAME TRANSLATED INTO SWINBURNESE.

Alas! for the going of swiftness, for the feet of the running of thee, When thou wentest among the swords and the shoutings of captains made shrill!
Woe is me for the pleasant places. Yea, one shall say of thy glee
"It is not," and as for delight, the feet of thy dancing are still.

I hardly venture to hint that in some cases the application of a converse process might show that when grandeur of diction is filtered away there is sometimes left but a small precipitate of grandeur of thought.

ZOILUS.

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25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	4	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	123	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	8	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	93	5	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	103	15	4	83	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	0	8	48	5	4	50
55	63	8	0	59	0	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	0	71	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars, see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,793,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto. [illegible] terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium........ £ 715,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852........ £ 76,925
Do. 1862........ £200,690
Do. 1872........ £816,883

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port-Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

NOTIC[illegible]S.

FRENCH ME[illegible]
PREPARED
GRIMAULT & C[illegible]
PHARMACEUTICAL [illegible]
[illegible], RUE VIVIENN[illegible]

OF all [illegible] MEDICINES offer[illegible] able reception [illegible] generally approved [illegible] Profession, as [illegible] by Messrs. [illegible] The most [illegible] Seine, and [illegible] Medicine, [illegible] Assistant [illegible] College of Fra[illegible] establishment.

[illegible]URSING [illegible]REGNANCY EXH[illegible]
DUSART'S
[illegible]ACTOPHOSPHATE OF
PREPARATION.

The preparations having Lactophosphate of [illegible] base, known as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP [illegible] prime order constituents. They promote the formation and the [illegible] render nurse's milk more rich and [illegible] tion of the milk during pregnancy. They stimulate [illegible] persons [illegible] old people [illegible] to counteract [illegible]

LE[illegible]
LIQUID-PHOSP[illegible]

[illegible] the constitutive [illegible] blood, and is the most rational [illegible] prescribed for the most delicate [illegible] ment has been retarded; for women [illegible] plaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children [illegible] petite; and as its principal [illegible] blood the iron in which [illegible] phosphate that forms their basis [illegible] tated persons whether their debility [illegible] from any other cause. Its use is [illegible] ing results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.
SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSP[illegible]
OF-LIME

An excellent remedy for all affections of the [illegible] coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration [illegible] strength. This syrup is the only one [illegible] has invariably been attended with [illegible] sults—a fact due to the purity of its hypophosphite [illegible] be sure to observe [illegible] signature of [illegible] on bottles of an oval shape, the syrup being [illegible] colour.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
INJECTION AND CAPSU[illegible]

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant [illegible] have been constantly employed with the most [illegible] a certain class of contagious diseases. They combine [illegible] never causing nausea, eructations, [illegible] the gelatinous capsules, which [illegible] liquid state; or the structures that [illegible] having a [illegible]

ASTHMA. ASTH[illegible]
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS

All the means hitherto employed to relieve [illegible] only palliative [illegible] forms [illegible] nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made [illegible] pitals have proved that our Cigarettes, made of [illegible] dian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against [illegible] well as against nervous cough, [illegible] ness of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.
GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is [illegible] instantly the most violent sick headache. It is [illegible] remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all diseases [illegible] from derangement of the stomach or bowels. [illegible] indispensable for all families, and far more [illegible] um or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

GRIMAULT AND CO.
SYRUP AND WINE OF [illegible]
VIAN BARK AND [illegible]

This medicine presents, in an agreeable form [illegible] ciples of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, com[illegible] one of the principal bases of the blood [illegible] It rapidly removes the [illegible] caused by anæmia, weakness, and [illegible] ladies are liable, and is also excellent for pale [illegible] scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite [illegible] digestion, and is extremely beneficial to [illegible] has been impoverished by illness or long and [illegible] lescences.

AGENTS:
BATHGATE & Co. ....
CORFIELD & Co. ....
BARRIE & Co. ....
TREACHER & Co. ....

SAVORY & MOORE
BEST FOOD FOR IN[illegible]

Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any [illegible] Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—the [illegible] and health of the Child. The Royal Families [illegible] Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical [illegible] recommend it with the utmost confidence.

See Medical Certificates and Opinions.

Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
And retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers [illegible] World, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S COCOA for Dyspeptic and Delicate [illegible]

[illegible] E. ATK[illegible]N[illegible]
[illegible]
FANCY SOAP MANUF[illegible]
24, OLD BOND STREE[illegible]
ESTABLISHED [illegible]

EXHIBITION PRI[illegible]
LONDON......1862—PRIZE MED[illegible]
PARIS ....1867—ONLY SILV[illegible]
CORDOVA......1872—ONLY MED[illegible]
LIMA ....1872—THE SILVE[illegible]
VIENNA ....1873—GRAND ME[illegible]

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED W[illegible] PERFUM[illegible]
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EA[illegible]
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BR[illegible]
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender W[illegible] manufactured "in Bond," and sh[illegible]
PRICE LIST ON [illegible]

CAUTION.—Many spurious i[illegible] J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orde[illegible] or through commission houses o[illegible] by all respectable dealers through[illegible]
Wholesale Agents in Bombay[illegible]

WHITMORE'S COM[illegible]
OF ARNICA.—A Spe[illegible]
Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, C[illegible] Chilblains, &c. It is also a[illegible] application to the surface o[illegible] Inflammation of the Lungs, [illegible] ing Cough. When the Live[illegible] ating properties have a bene[illegible] counter-irritation is desirab[illegible] bottles, small, medium, and [illegible]

WILKINSON'S
LOZ[illegible]
Prepared from the receipt [illegible] rience has fully justified th[illegible] speedy remedy in irritation [illegible] Bronchitis, Incipient Consu[illegible] To public Speakers and Voc[illegible] as they impart a clear and [illegible] any preparation of Opium, [illegible] applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S
[illegible]
No Pill is so efficacious [illegible] the Stomach, correcting [illegible] ache, Giddiness, &c., aris[illegible] Stomach, or Torpid Liver[illegible]
They require no change [illegible] constitution may take them [illegible]
Taken as an adjunct with [illegible] greatest success.
Prepared only by Thom[illegible] London.
Wholesale and Retail Age[illegible] cal Hall, Byculla, and Fort [illegible]
And of the principal Firms[illegible]

CROSSE AND [illegible]
CELEBRATED [illegible]
ALL OF SU[illegible]

Pickles, S[illegible]
Jams in [illegible]
Orang[illegible]
Fruits[illegible]
Pongone, Lisbon A[illegible]
Mustard, [illegible]
Fruits in Br[illegible]
Potted [illegible]
Fresh Salmon, O[illegible]
Kippered Salm[illegible]
Herrings à [illegible]
Pickled Sa[illegible]
Yarmouth [illegible]
Blackwall W[illegible]
Fresh and Fin[illegible]
Pure Sala[illegible]
Soups in Pint an[illegible]
Preserved Meat[illegible]
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and [illegible]
Preserved Hams [illegible]
Preserved [illegible]
Oxford and Cambri[illegible]
Bologna Sau[illegible]
Yorkshire Gam[illegible]
Yorkshire Por[illegible]
Tongues, Game[illegible]
Plum Pudd[illegible]
Lea and Perrins' Worc[illegible]

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE AB[illegible] OTHER TABLE DELICACIES [illegible] FROM TREACHER & CO., BOM[illegible] FROM EVERY STOREKEEPE[illegible]

CAUT[illegible]
To prevent the fraud of refilling th[illegible] productions, they should inv[illegible] when em[illegible]
Goods should always be examined [illegible] attempt at substitution of art[illegible]
EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CRO[illegible]

CROSSE AND B[illegible]
PURVEYORS TO [illegible]
[illegible] SQUARE, [illegible]

At the Paris Exhibition of 18[illegible] were awarded to CROSSE and [illegible] superiority of their productions [illegible] Progress at the Vienna Exhibit[illegible]

Printed and Published by the Proprietor [illegible] MACLEAN, at the "Bombay [illegible] Street, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS—LONDON: [illegible] GEORG[illegible] —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNAN[illegible] RIVOLI.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. T[illegible] MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH[illegible]